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VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER 889.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

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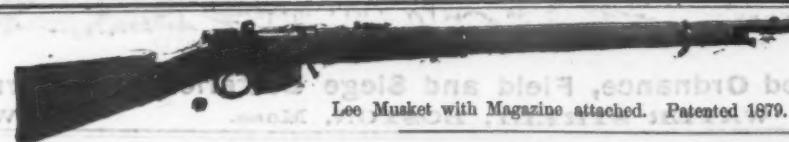
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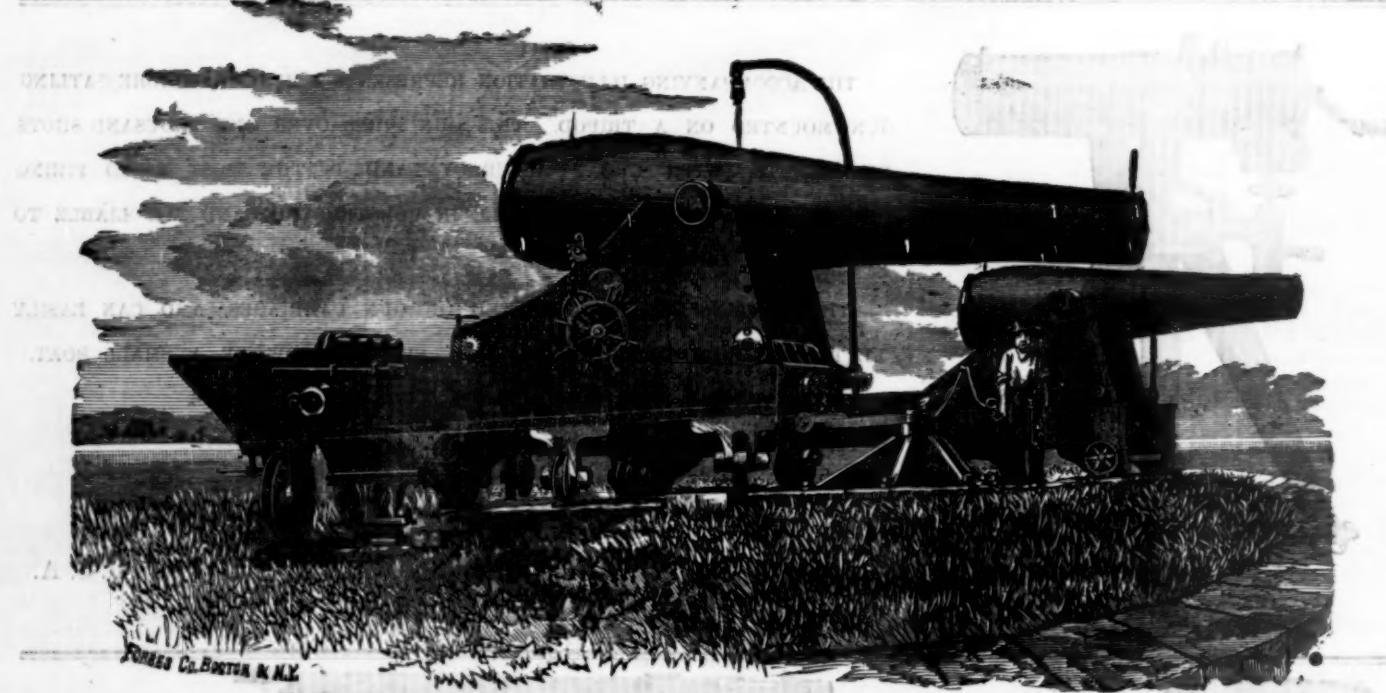
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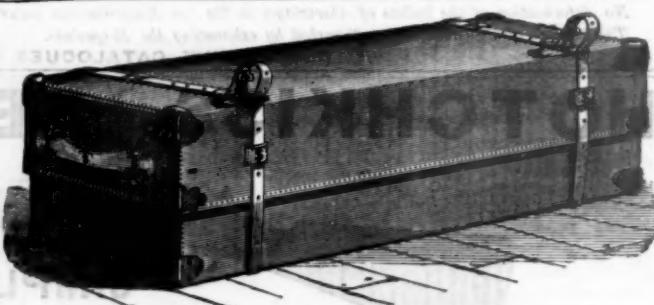
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THE ARMY.

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., Aug. 30, 1880.

When the number of subaltern officers absent from any of the artillery regiments does not exceed eleven, the commanding officer of such regiment is authorized, with the approval of the department commander, to order one subaltern to Willet's Point, New York, October 1st of each year, to serve six full months, to receive instruction in torpedo service.

G. O. 9, HQRS MIL. DIV. OF MISSOURI, Aug. 27, 1880.

The following letter from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 24, 1880.

To the Commanding General, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR:—The attention of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army has been called to the practice at some military posts of giving officers "leave of absence" for the purpose of hunting. As such absence, beyond a period of 24 hours, must be charged as leave of absence, and in this way tend to discourage hunting, which in many ways is so advantageous to the Service by familiarizing officers and men with the country and preparing them for efficient service, the General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, directs that hereafter, permission to hunt be not considered as a leave of absence or charged as such if the officer, on his return to his station, files with his Commanding Officer a certificate that his absence has been employed solely in hunting, and furnishes as complete a description of the country passed over as circumstances permit. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Aug. 27, 1880.

Amends General Orders No. 16, Aug. 10, 1880, from these Headquarters, as follows:

The new post to be established near the Musselshell River, Montana Territory, is, by authority of the Honorable Secretary of War, hereby located twelve miles west of Black Butte, and opposite Cone Butte Pass, on Ford's Creek, a tributary of the Box Elder, which is a tributary of the Musselshell River.

This post, by authority of the General of the Army, will be called Fort Maginnis, in honor of Major Martin Maginnis, Major of the 11th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, in the service of the United States during the late war.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Aug. 10, 1880.

Publishes the result of the target practice in the Dept. of Arizona, for May and June, 1880.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—So much of par. 1, S. O. 179, Aug. 23, 1880, from W. D., as relates to Major James P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is revoked, and Major Martin will report to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt.-Gen., is assigned, in addition to his other duties, as Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

Major H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, on public business (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. E. B. Gibbs, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M. in St. Paul, Minn., relieving Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., the assignment to take effect Sept. 1, 1880 (S. O. 101, Aug. 26, D. D.)

Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., is designated as the disbursing officer to receive from the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway Company the sum of \$28,635, the appraised value by Board of Officers of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation (S. O. 152, Sept. 1, D. E.)

Capt. A. E. Millimore, A. Q. M., on being relieved as Post Q. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., by an officer to be designated by the Post Comdr., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty as Post Q. M., especially in connection with the new buildings to be erected at that post (S. O. 170, Aug. 28, D. T.)

Major William B. Hughes, Q. M., Depot Q. M., St. Louis, Mo., will, during the month of September, 1880, proceed to and inspect the National Cemeteries at Jefferson Bks., Jefferson City and Springfield, Mo., and Mound City and Camp Butler, Ill. (S. O. 190, Aug. 30, D. M.)

The journey performed by Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., from Portland to White Bluffs, and return, between July 12 and Aug. 11, was under the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr., which are confirmed (S. O. 139, Aug. 14, D. C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers in the Subsistence Department are made: Capt. C. P. Eagan, C. S., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona October 1 next, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for duty as Chief Com' y of Sub. of that Dept., and Purchasing and Depot Com' y at Fort Vancouver, relieving Major T. C. Sullivan, C. S., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Capt. S. T. Cushing, C. S., as Purchasing and Depot Com' y of Sub. in that city. Capt. Cushing, on being relieved, will report to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty as Chief Com' y of Sub. of that Dept. (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

Com' y Sergt. Daniel Harner (recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. K, 10th Inf.), will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty with column in the field under Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., or such other duty as the Comdg. Gen. may direct (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. J. H. Janeway will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and carry out the special instructions which have been given him; on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 148, Aug. 27, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding, member G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 3 (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, D. E.)

Surg. David L. Huntington will accompany the President and General of the Army to California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas, and then return to his station in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of offi-

cers of the Med. Dept. are made: Asst. Surg. P. F. Harvey will, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty. Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen. Asst. Surg. Walter Reed will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East for duty. Asst. Surg. H. G. Burton is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

The leave of absence on Surg. certificate granted Asst. Surg. W. H. King, is extended three months (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. John F. Minor is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 104, Aug. 20, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. Henry M. Cronkhite is relieved from duty in the Dept. of East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte for duty (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. Rudolph G. Ebert is assigned to duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., relieving A. A. Surg. John E. Bingham from duty at that post. Upon being relieved by Asst. Surg. Ebert, Dr. Bingham's contract will be annulled (S. O. 140, Aug. 16, D. C.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor is extended three days (S. O. 190, Aug. 30, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. J. M. Brown, member G. C.-M. at Camp on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., Sept. 1. (S. O. 190, Aug. 30, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. James Reagles will at once proceed to Knight's Ranch, N. M., to relieve Asst. Surg. J. J. Kane, who, upon being relieved, will return to old Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty with Troops in the Field, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer (S. O. 95, Aug. 23, D. N. M.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East will grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Willard M. Harrington (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward F. W. Orth is, as recommended by the Med. Director, assigned to duty at St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 102, Aug. 25, D. S.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The payments of troops in the Dept. of Missouri, on the muster of Aug. 31, 1880, are assigned as follows: Paymaster W. R. Gibson, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military Prison, the Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis, Mo., and Jefferson Bks., Mo., Coffeyville and Baxter Springs, Kas. Paymaster J. H. Nelson, the posts on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, Fort Garland, and Col. Mackenzie's command, Colo. Paymaster Frank Bridgman, at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and the posts on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and troops in White River country, and Co. F, 16th Inf., Middle Park, Colo. Paymaster J. A. Brothwell will proceed to Forts Sill and Reno, I. T.; Fort Elliott, Tex.; the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River and Fort Supply, I. T., and Caldwell Kas., and pay the troops stationed at those posts. Paymasters T. C. H. Smith and H. G. Thomas will make all payments in the Dist. of New Mexico (not provided for above) under the direction of the Dist. Comdr. (S. O. 199, Aug. 28, D. M.)

Far. 10, S. O. 181, Aug. 25, 1880, from W. D., relating to Paymaster G. W. Candee, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

Major James P. Canby, member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Sept. 3 (S. O. 141, Aug. 17, D. C.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, member of the Creedmoor team, Mil. Div. of Atlantic, whose names are given under our Rifle heading.

1st Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey is relieved from the operation of so much of par. 2, S. O. 172, Aug. 13, 1880, from W. D., as relates to him, and, after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, he will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for duty (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. Patrick C. Daly (late Sergt., Co. D, 7th Inf.), will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. James W. Reilly is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, to take effect upon being relieved by 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Heath, Cheyenne Ord. Depot, W. T. (S. O. 79, Aug. 28, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Frank Heath will be temporarily relieved by 2d Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., from duty at the Cheyenne Ordnance Depot (S. O. 79, Aug. 28, D. P.)

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence granted Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell, Leavenworth Military Prison, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 82, Aug. 25, D. M.)

Chaplain George G. Mullins, 25th Inf., assistant to the officer in charge of education in the Army, will proceed to visit all the posts in the Dept. of Dakota for the purpose of inspecting the Army schools at those posts (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Hall, Nev.; H. Fort Coville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; K. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

DETACHED SERVICE.—So much of Regt. O. 14, Hdqrs. 1st Cav., as directs 1st Lieut. Frank K. Upham, Regt. Adjt., to proceed to Boise Bks., I. T., on regimental business, is confirmed (S. O. 140, Aug. 16, D. C.)

G. C.-M. SERVICE.—1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams, Depot Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Sept. 3 (S. O. 141, Aug. 17, D. C.)

CREEKWOOD TEAM.—Lieut. Pitcher, Sergeants Wilson and Weisman, and Private Dougherty, are members of the team from the Pacific Division, as will be seen by our report under Rifle head.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. Fort Totten, D. T.; R. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

The order granting leave for six months to Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller is changed to read Alfred M. Fuller (S. O., Sept. 2, W. D.)

RECRUITS.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available mounted service recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 2d Cav. (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; A. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.; E. I. Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T.

The Cheyenne Leader, of Aug. 28, states that at dress parade at Fort D. A. Russell, on the evening of Aug. 25, Sergeant McGann, 3d Cavalry, was presented by Colonel Brackett with a decoration for gallantry. The badge, which is of handsome design and made of bronze gun metal, bears the following inscription: "The Congress to First Sergeant Michael A. McGann, Co. F, 3d Cavalry, for bravery in action at the Rosebud, Montana Territory, June 17th, 1876."

The enlisted men at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., have organized a dancing club and propose to give invitation hops every two weeks. Officers—G. C. Orager, Chas. Attix, and C. Stanley.

IN THE GRASP OF A GRIZZLY.—A correspondent of the Cheyenne Leader tells of a terrible encounter on Bear Foot Mountain, Aug. 7, between Private Charles Boyd, Co. K, 3d Cav., (of Fort Washakie,) and a grizzly bear, weighing 600 pounds. The bear tore him dreadfully, but Boyd escaped alive and has been taken to Fort Custer for treatment.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

* USE EXPEDITION.

† IN THE FIELD, SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO.

DETACHED SERVICE.—The journey from Coffeyville, Kas., to Lawrence, Kas., and thence to Fort Hays, Kas., made by Capt. L. O. Parker, in complying with par. 5, S. O. 113, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, is approved (S. O. 186, Aug. 25, D. M.)

G. C.-M. SERVICE.—2d Lieut. G. H. G. Gale is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 174, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 185, Aug. 24, D. M.)

CAPT. WIRT DAVIS, H. H. CREWS, 1ST LIEUT. J. W. MARTIN, AND 2D LIEUT. FRED WHEELER, MEMBERS, G. C.-M. AT FORT SILL, I. T., SEPT. 1 (S. O. 187, AUG. 26, D. M.)

RELEIVED.—Capt. L. O. Parker and 2d Lieut. G. H. G. Gale are relieved from further duty as members, G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 174, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 185, Aug. 24, D. M.)

ENLISTED MEN.—Corpl. A. Follett, Co. C, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of accompanying a party of recruits to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 189, Aug. 28, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Arapahoe, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

CHANGE OF STATION.—2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus will, upon the completion of the surveys upon which he is now engaged, proceed to Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, W. T., and temporarily relieve 1st Lieut. Frank Heath, Ord. Dep't., in charge of that Depot (S. O. 79, Aug. 28, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

* IN THE FIELD

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.—Asst. Surg. J. de B. W. Gardiner, and 1st Lieut. H. F. Winchester, were tried at Fort Lowell, A. T., June 8, 1880, by a G. C.-M. of which Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price is president, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, J.-A. Both were charged with "Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War," and "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in violation of the 61st Article of War" being added in the case of Lieut. Winchester, who was also charged with "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Dr. Gardiner was found not guilty of the charges, but guilty of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." He was sentenced to be reprimanded in General Orders, and in the order approving the proceedings, etc. Gen. Wilcox says:

There are not lacking some extenuating circumstances in this case, but the Commanding General regrets to find that an officer of the Medical Corps could so far forget himself as to be drawn into drunkenness and obscenity. Even by drinking at all internally he unfit himself for professional services which at any moment may be of the most delicate and critical character. The office of physician is next to that of priest and should be regarded as sacred, both in pure utterances and temperate habits. It is hoped that Assistant Surgeon Gardiner, whose statements appear to be frank, will, by good conduct in future, recover his self-respect and regain the esteem of all honorable associates.

Lieut. Winchester was found guilty only of "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." The Commanding General takes exception to some of the conclusions of the Court, and says:

The specifications, as found by the Court, are sufficient to sustain the grave charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The Commanding General does not concur with the defense as argued, that such conduct must necessarily be infamous; it is sufficient, if it be so disgraceful, and contrary to the moral sense of settled respectable communities, as to blacken the reputation of an officer and impair the credit of the Service. Although the defense denies that any standard of morals is set up in the Articles of War, that which is becoming to an officer and a gentleman is the recognized standard in the language of the law, and has been recognized as such from the days of General Washington to the present time too well to be ignored or lowered to the level of vagabonds and visitors of houses of ill-fame.

The sentence is: "To be suspended from rank and command for the period of one year, and to forfeit to the United States half pay for the same period, and to be confined to the limits of such Post as the Reviewing authority may direct for the same period." This sentence is approved, and Fort Yuma, Cal., designated as the post from which it executed, to date from Aug. 9, 1880.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; R. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

* CAMP BEN. HODGSON, LITTLE MO. RIVER, W. T.
† IN THE FIELD, A LONG LINE OF N. P. R. R.

LEAVE EXTENDED.—Major J. G. Tilford, further extended one month (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are announced: 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, from the 7th Cav. to the 1st Inf., vice 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, from the 1st Inf. to the 7th Cav (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY. Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, + B, C, D, H, L, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh; M, San Felipe, Tex.
† On detached service at Fort Duncan.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward the recruits for Coas. A, C, D, H, and L, and all other enlisted men belonging to Forts Clark, Duncan, and San Felipe, Tex., under command of 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, to Fort Clark, Tex., whence those for Fort Duncan and San Felipe, Tex., will be forwarded under orders from the C. O. Dist. of the Nueces (S. O. 170, Aug. 23, D. E.)

Assignment to Station.—The verbal instructions, of Oct. 15, 1879, to Major S. S. Sumner, to await, at San Antonio, Tex., the action of the Comdg. General as to his assignment to a station, are confirmed (S. O. 171, Aug. 24, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Post of San Diego, Tex. (S. O. 173, Aug. 26, D. T.)

5TH CAVALRY. Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, + G, Fort Stanton, N. M.; B, C, D, H, I, K, Fort Howard, N. M.; E, Fort Union, N. M.; F, Fort Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Wingate, N. M.; H, Fort Lewis, Colo.
* In the field, Southern New Mexico.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. E. Hooker, Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed to Washington, D. C., in charge of Private David Archer, Co. E, for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane. Private Robert Willis, Co. E, is detailed as escort. On arrival in Washington Capt. Hooker is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him from the Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 94, Aug. 18, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. John F. McBlain, Santa Fe, N. M., will proceed to Ojo Caliente, N. M., and temporary relieve 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf. Lieut. McBlain, upon return to Ojo Caliente of Lieut. Pague, will proceed to Knight's Ranch, N. M., and report to the C. O. for duty with his company, M (S. O. 96, Aug. 24, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. Charles D. Beyer (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, + D, E, F, + G, + I, M, + T, Fort Concho, Tex.; C, + H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, L, + Fort Stockton, Tex.

Report of COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 10TH CAV., JULY 31, 1880.—**Headquarters, Fort Concho, Tex.**: Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, comdg. regiment, Dist. of the Pecos, and post in the field since July 10, 1889; Major Aaron Mills; Chaplain F. H. Weaver; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Scudder, Adjt. and A, A, G, Dist. of Pecos; 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., A, A, G, M, and A, C, S; Capt. N. Nolan, A; Capt. T. A. Baldwin, I; Capt. S. T. Norvell, M; Capt. P. L. Lee, G, in arrest; Capt. W. L. Kennedy, F; Capt. A, S. B. Keyes, D; Capt. J. M. Kelley, E; Capt. O. L. Cooper, M; 1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, A; 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, E; 1st Lieut. O. R. Ward, D, attached to Co. F for temporary duty; 2d Lieut. G. H. Evans, E; 2d Lieut. A. S. Jones, I; 2d Lieut. H. O. Filmer, A; 2d Lieut. M. F. Eggers, M; 2d Lieut. G. H. Grierson, I; Fort Davis, Tex.; Major Napoleon B. McNamee; Capt. L. H. Carpenter, H; Capt. C. Vial, G; Capt. T. C. Lester, E; 1st Lieut. E. L. Woodford, A, C, S, and A, A, G, M, in the field; 2d Lieut. W. H. Beck, C, A, D, and A, A, G, in the field; 2d Lieut. O. G. Ayres, H, comdg. Co. G; 2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., K; 2d Lieut. L. Finley, C, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Capt. G. A. Ames, I, in arrest, also undergoing trial by a G. C.-M. at Fort McKavett, Tex.; Capt. T. J. Spencer, B; 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, L; 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, B; 2d Lieut. C. Esterly, L, witness before G. C. M., at Fort McKavett, Tex. **On Detached Service.**—Lieut.-Col. James F. Wade, Executive Officer of the Jefferson Bks Dept., G. M. S. per S. O. 43, Hdqrs Army; Major George W. Schofield, Fort Concho, Tex., Det. Ser. at San Antonio, Tex.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Morrison, F, Fort Concho, Tex., G. M. R. S. Jeff. Bks, M; 1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt, I, Fort Concho, Tex., Det. Sev. with reference to Indian Education at Carlisle Bks, Pa.; 2d Lieut. J. Bigelow, Jr., B, Fort Stockton, Tex., on duty at West Point, N. Y. **Absent Sick.**—1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, G, Fort Concho, Tex., sick at Fort Stockton from wounds rec'd July 30, 1880; 1st Lieut. W. R. Harmon, H, Fort Davis, Tex., absent sick, awaiting retirement. **On Graduating Leave.**—2d Lieuts. J. W. Wasson, F, and E. Trippie, G, Fort Concho, Tex. **Note.**—Companies A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and part of Co. D, in the field within the District of the Pecos.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly will return to Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 185, Aug. 24, D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., will proceed to Canaseraga, Allegany County, N. Y., on public business; on completion of which he will rejoin his station, Fort Columbus, N. Y. (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 145, Aug. 27, D. E.)

Twenty days, to take effect Sept. 2, 1880, Capt. William L. Haskin, Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 149, Aug. 26, D. E.)

Creedmoor Team.—1st Sergt. Dennis Geary, Sergt. Joseph Daly, Private Thos. Wood, members, and 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., Sergt. H. B. Barney and Francis Bracken, alternates, of the Creedmoor team, Mil. Div. Atlantic, whose names are given under our Rifle heading.

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel Romeoyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, G, Fort Brown, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington Arsenal, D, C.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Detached Service.—Light Bat. A will be present at, and participate in, the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a statue at the Antietam National Cemetery, on Sept. 17 (S. O. 152, Sept. 1, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Alison P. Howe, Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 1st Lieuts. John C. Scantling, Sobrie Smith, 2d Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adj't. J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 3 (S. O. 152, Sept. 1, D. E.)

1st Lieut. John C. Scantling is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on Sept. 3 (S. O. 152, Sept. 2, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, seven days (S. O. 149, Aug. 28, D. E.)

Creedmoor Team.—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield is Captain of the Creedmoor team, Mil. Div. Atlantic, and 2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, member. (The full list of the team are given under our Rifle heading.)

Enlisted Men.—The following transfer is ordered, to take effect Sept. 1, 1880: Private Andrew Heasell from Bat. I to K; Private J. D. Pratt from Bat. K to I (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, I, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; E, Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Christopher W. Hatfield will

proceed to Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y., and report to the post commander for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, D. E.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capts. Abram G. Wildrick, John R. Myrick, 1st Lieuts. Frank W. Hess, Henry C. Danee, 2d Lieuts. John E. Myers, D. A. Howard, members, and 1st Lieut. William A. Robbie, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Sept. 3 (S. O. 151, Aug. 31, D. E.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. James O'Hara from Light Bat. C to Bat. D; 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts from Bat. D to Light Bat. C (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

Creedmoor Team.—Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 1st Sergt. Jas. Johnstone, Private Jas. Welch, members, and Sergt. Jas. Campbell, alternate, of the Creedmoor team, Mil. Div. Atlantic, whose names are given under our Rifle heading.

4TH ARTILLERY. Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B, D, II, Presidio, Cal.; E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash., T, I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.

Creedmoor Team.—Lieutenants Wilson, Quinan, and Ennis, Sergt. Petersen and Private Terry, are included in the Creedmoor team, of which we give an account under our Rifle heading.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will grant Private Henry Langton, Bat. I, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 147, Aug. 26, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, Little Rock, Ark.; H, Newport Bks, Ky.; D, E, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Reported.—So much of par. 1, S. O. 99, May 5, as relates to 2d Lieut. W. H. Coffin, is revoked (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

Creedmoor Team.—1st Lieut. S. A. Day, member, and 2d Lieuts. W. B. Homer and E. T. Brown, alternates, of the Creedmoor team, Mil. Div. Atlantic, whose names appear under our Rifle heading.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, Fort Sully, D, T; E, Fort Bennett, D, T; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M, T; D, * Fort Lincoln, D, T.

* In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, G, I, K, Fort Sully, D, T; E, Fort Bennett, D, T; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M, T; D, * Fort Lincoln, D, T.

* In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; A, B, C, D, E, in cantonment at the new post on the Manzano. P. O. address via Fort Lewis, Col.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameran, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B, D, I, K, * Camp at Old Fort Cummings, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; E, * Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, G, * Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Craig, N. M.

* In camp at Mescalero Indian Agency.

* In the field.

* In the field, Southern New Mexico.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. S. S. Pague, having been summoned as a witness before the G. C.-M. in session at Santa Fe, N. M., will, upon being relieved at Ojo Caliente, proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the J.-A. of the Court; and, upon being relieved from attendance before the Court, will rejoin his station at Ojo Caliente, and resume his duties there (S. O. 96, Aug. 24, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer, Alaman, N. M., having been summoned as a witness before the G. C.-M. in session at Santa Fe, N. M., will proceed at once to that place, and report to the J.-A. of the Court (S. O. 96, Aug. 24, D. N. M.)

Assigned to Duty.—2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt will proceed to old Fort Cummings, N. M., and report to the C. O. Troops in the Field, for duty with his company, D (S. O. 96, Aug. 24, D. N. M.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, Adj't., is relieved from further duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 174, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 185, Aug. 24, D. M.)

Field Duty.—2d Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him in S. O. 93, from the Adj't.-Gen'l's Office, and reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico for duty, will proceed at once to old Fort Cummings, N. M., and report to the C. O. Troops in the field for duty (S. O. 94, Aug. 18, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, B, E, G, H, I, K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

* Under orders to the Dist. of the Bravo, W. Tex.

Leave Extended.—Capt. John Hamilton, Post of San Antonio, Tex., extended one month, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 170, Aug. 23, D. T.)

Capt. John Hamilton, on Surg. certificate, two months (S. O. 172, Sept. 2, W. D.)

Assignment to Duty.—2d Lieut. Thomas Connelly, now in San Antonio, Tex., will proceed via Fort Clark, Tex., and report to the C. O. 1st Infantry for duty and assignment to a company (S. O. 171, Aug. 24, D. T.)

Transferred.—Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers from the 1st Inf. to the 7th Cav., vice 2d Lieut. Thos. H. Barry, from the 7th Cav. to the 1st Inf. (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Max Weinberger, Co. F, will report to the C. O. Dist. of the Bravo, for duty as acting company sergeant at one of the cantonments or camps, to be established in that district (S. O. 170, Aug. 23, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, G, Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; C, H, Fort Colville, Wash., T; D, E, F, I, Camp Chehal, Wash., T; K, Camp Howard, Idaho.

Creedmoor Team.—The Creedmoor team from the Pacific Division, elsewhere published, includes 1st Sergt. J. H. Sullivan, Co. C.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F, G, Fort Shaw, M, T; A, Fort Benton, M, T; K, Fort Logan, M, T; B, D, H, I, Misoula City, M, T; C, E, Fort Ellis.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, E, F, Fort Sanders, Wyo., T; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., T; C, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., T; F, H, Fort Bridger, Wyo., T; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wyo., T; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wyo., T.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 4TH INF. FOR AUG., 1880.—**Headquarters, Fort Sanders, Wyo., T.**: Col. Franklin F. Flint, comdg. regt. and post; Capt. Theo. F. Quinn, 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, E; 1st Lieut. Theodore E. True, Adj't.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, B; 1st Lieut. John Scott, R. Q. M., A, A, Q. M., and A, C, S.; 2d Lieut. Carver Howland, B, Acting Regt. Adj't. and Post Adj't.; 3d Lieut. James A. Leyden, E, *Post Fetterman, Wyo., T.*; Major Isaac DeRussey, comdg. post; Capt. W. H. Powell, G; 1st Lieut. Joseph Keefe, A, A, Q. M. and A, C, S.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, G; 2d Lieut. Geo. N. Chase, A, *Post Fred Steele, Wyo., T.*; Capt. Edwin M. Coates, C; 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Webster, E; 1st Lieut. J. O'Brien, I; 1st Lieut. Q. M. and A, C, S., *Post D. A. Russell, Wyo., T.*; Capt. Samuel P. Farris, I, *Post Bridger, Wyo., T.*; Capt. Wm. H. Bissell, H, Capt. Gerhard L. Linha, F, 1st Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, H, Post Adj't., *Post Fetterman, Wyo., T.*; Capt. John Young, H; 1st Lieut. L. C. Whitehead, E, 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, K; 2d Lieut. N. J. Whitehead, D. *On Detached Service.*—Lieut. C. John S. Mason, A, A, Q. M., Dept. Indianapolis, Ind.; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne, F, A, Q. M., Camp on White River, Colo.; *On Leave.*—Capt. James H. Spence, R, A, sick; 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Mason, I, *Post Russell, Wyo., T.*; 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, C, Claremont, N. H.; 2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts, G, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Sharpe, K, Kingston, N. Y.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after re-enlistment, is granted Private Thomas Dixon, Co. I (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William F. Hazer.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, White River Agency, Colo.; I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo., T.

7TH INFANTRY. Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, B, E, Fort Buford, D, T.; D, Cantonment Bad Lands, D, T.; G, I, Fort Stevenson, D, T.; F, A, Fort Lincoln, D, T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 6, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, directing Capt. George L. Browning, 1st Lieut. J. T. Van Ordale, and 2d Lieut. A. B. Johnson, members, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Buford, D, T., in obedience to par. 1, S. O. 88, from these Hdqrs, to return to their post, Fort Stevenson, during an adjournment of the Court, from Aug. 5 till Sept. 7, and then to return to Fort Buford, are placed on record in the current series of Special Orders, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 101, Aug. 26, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal.; B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; A, San Diego Bks, Cal.; I, Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY. Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and K, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, Fort McKinney, Wyo., T; I, Fort Sidney, Neb.; F, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., T; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Hartman, Neb.; E, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G, F, Fort Robinson, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major William T. Gentry, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 79, Aug. 26, D. P.)

Six months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. T. H. Capron (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; G, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—Col. A. McD. McCook, A, D, C., will accompany the General of the Army, in his journey with the President of the United States, to California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Lease of Absence.—Two months, 2d Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 41, Aug. 27, M. D.)

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. George Barrett, R. Q. M., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 150, Aug. 30, D. E.)

Creedmoor Team.—2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 2d Lieut. T. J. Clay, Sergt. Beul. Blue, members of the Creedmoor team, Mil. Div. Atlantic, whose names appear under our Rifle heading.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Sully, D, T.; E, Fort Bennett, D, T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M, T.; D, * Fort Lincoln, D, T.

* In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, G, I, K, Fort Sully, D, T.; E, Fort Bennett, D, T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M, T.; D, * Fort Lincoln, D, T.

* In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

13TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lyon, Colo.; C, G, I, * Fort Dodge, Kas.

* On detached service with Fort Garland Column.

* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

* Use Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. Thomas B. Robinson will proceed on public business from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., upon the completion of which he will rejoin his station (S. O. 186, Aug. 25, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Blk., Wash. T.; A. Boise Blks., Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
* Constructing telegraph, Pomeroy, W. T.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by Capt. William H. Boyle, from Vancouver, W. T., to the Umatilla Agency, Ore., and return, between Aug. 12 and 18, under special instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, is confirmed (S. O. 142, Aug. 13, D. C.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. H. A. Morrow, Capt. Robert Pollock, Stephen P. Jocelyn, 2d Lieut. Chas. M. Truitt, members, and 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Sept. 3 (S. O. 141, Aug. 17, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Until April 30, 1881, 2d Lieut. James C. Shofner (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

Creedmoor Team.—Sergt. Pressler and Private Human are members of the Creedmoor team, whose names appear under our Rife head.

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; F. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.
Enlisted Men.—1st Sergt. George A. Cartwright, Co. D, and detachment of five enlisted men, will return to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 185, Aug. 24, D. M.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; C. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
† Use Expedition.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dodge is relieved from further duty with the Column in the Field in Colorado under command of Col. Mackenzie, 4th Cav., and will proceed to the Cantonment on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and there take post (S. O. 185, Aug. 24, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. H. Pardoe is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 90, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 186, Aug. 25, D. M.)

Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Capt. L. R. Stillé, and 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, members, G. C.-M. at Camp on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., Sept. 15 (S. O. 190, Aug. 30, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, further extended three months on Surg. cert. (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. C. H. * Fort Davis, Tex.; D. E. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G. K. * Fort Concho, Tex.; I. Fort Stockton, Tex.
* In the field.

Lieut. Theo. Decker.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Clark, Tex., June 2, 1880, and of which Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. Theodore Decker, 24th Inf. Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." The specifications allege that the accused, while in uniform, did visit the premises of a Mexican prostitute, one Refugia Estrada, alias Cuca, the mistress of an enlisted man, Private John Rollins, Co. F, 24th Inf., and engage in a disgraceful shooting affray with said Rollins, during which affray said Refugia Estrada was shot and killed, and said Lieut. Decker was shot in the face and shoulder. This at or near the town of Eagle Pass, Tex., on or about April 12, 1880. Finding, "Guilty." Sentence, "To be dismissed from the Service." The President has confirmed the sentence. By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. Theodore Decker, 24th Inf., will take effect September 4, 1880, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army. Lieut. Decker is a German, appointed from the Army Aug. 9, 1879. He entered the Service as a private of the 4th Artillery in 1875.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

The Deadwood Pioneer says of certain soldiers of the 25th Infantry (colored), who recently visited Deadwood, that "they are a fine looking lot of men and conducted themselves with the greatest decorum."

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. Michael L. Courtney (S. O. 83, Aug. 26, D. M.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, having reported to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to Co. K, is assigned to the company named. He will proceed to join his company at Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 101, Aug. 26, D. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1880.

Brigadier-General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer—Died August 24, 1880, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Board of Examination.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Surg. Albert Hartshorn; Capt. William L. Kellogg, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adjt. 10th Inf., will assemble at Fort Wayne, Mich., on Sept. 3, 1880, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of William Schott, late 1st Sergeant Co. F, 22d Inf., for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 150, Aug. 30, D. E.)

Military Prisoners.—The sentences in the case of Olans H. Norther, Co. G, 7th Cav., and O. B. Trimble, I. 3d Inf., is remitted.

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John Jones, Sept. 3; Peter Hollen, Sept. 18; James Cotter and Nicholas A. Marther, Sept. 19, 1880 (S. O. 188, Aug. 27, D. M.)

Based upon good conduct while undergoing sentence, and in consideration of the length of time the man was in confinement prior to trial, the unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict Mack W. Hinman, now at Whipple Blks., A. T., is remitted (S. O. 103, Aug. 14, D. A.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Sill, Ind. T., Sept. 1. Detail: Four officers of the 4th Cav., and three of the 16th Inf.

At Fort Worth, N. Y. H., Sept. 3. Detail: Seven officers of the 3d Art.

At Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 3. Detail: Six officers of the 2d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Sept. 3. Detail: Five officers of the 21st Inf.; two of the 1st Cav., and one of the Pay Dept.

At Camp on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., Sept. 15. Detail: Three officers of the 23d Inf.; two of the 16th Inf.; two of the 19th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

The Late Paymaster Towler.—The Commander Dept. of Arizona is pained to announce the death of Major R. H. Towler, Paymaster U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster of this Department, who died at these Headquarters, of meningitis, on the evening of the 8th instant. The disease of which Major Towler died was incurred in the line of his duty, while attending a General Court-martial at Fort Lowell, A. T., in midsummer. Major Towler was appointed Paymaster in the

U. S. Army, March 3, 1875, and served in the Department of the Columbia, from that time until December, 1877. He served in this Department from the latter date until the time of his death. He has performed the duties of Chief Paymaster of the Department since March 18, 1879. Always prompt and ready for service, and honest and indefatigable in the performance thereof, Major Towler won for himself a good record. He graduated at the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., and devoted the flower of his early manhood to hospital service in the war of the Rebellion. Our comrade and friend was buried with military honors at Whipple Barracks, A. T., and his memory will be sincerely honored and mourned by all who knew him. By command of Brevet Major-General Wilcox: J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (G. O. 15, Aug. 10, D. A.)

In the case of Private James McDonald, arraigned and tried before a G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 102, par. 2, and amended by S. O. 108, par. 3, the prosecution was conducted by a Judge-Advocate who was relieved as such immediately at the close of the trial, and before the record of proceedings was adopted by the Court. The Judge-Advocate-General has rendered an opinion in the case to the effect that the officer who is Judge-Advocate of the Court at the time of adoption of the record, must be the Judge-Advocate to authenticate the record by his signature, regardless of any predecessors he may have had. The same ruling will apply to the analogous case of the President of the Court being relieved after trial, but before adoption of the record. The case in question appears by the record to be authenticated by the signature of the officer who was Judge-Advocate of the Court at time of adoption of the record, but nowhere is shown his appointment as Judge-Advocate. The amatory orders which intervened between close of trial and adoption of record do not appear on the record. They should do so, and would show the proper organization of the Court at the time of adoption of record. As it now is, the signatures of President and Judge-Advocate of the Court, as affixed, are inconsistent with each other. The record of proceedings in this case has already been disapproved on other grounds. By command of Brigadier-General Howard: O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (G. C.-M. O. 22, Aug. 14, Dept. Columbia.)

The Government steamer *Atlantic*, repainted and refurnished, has resumed its daily trips to Governor's Island, and the *Thomas R. Ley*, of antique memory, has again retired to the shades of private life.

Columbus Bks., O.—Our correspondent writes, Aug. 24: "In my last I said that by Oct. 1st all officers, except Surgeon Notson, would be relieved and leave this post. It now appears that even he is to give place to Surgeon Goodall, Major Notson going to Jefferson Blks., St. Louis. This will make a clean sweep. The powers that be evidently believe in a rotation of corps. On the 23d inst., 91 recruits left here for the West. Of these about 50 came from David's Island. All but a few mechanics are for the 16th Inf. Another batch of 45 will leave on the 26th from here, of whom 40 are for the 6th and 5 mechanics for the 9th Inf. That will leave about 40 disposable recruits at the post."

Post San Felipe.—San Felipe, Tex., is announced, in all respects, as a separate post, from the 1st proximo. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores (heretofore supplied from Fort Clark, Tex.) will be obtained through requisitions direct to Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 170, Aug. 23, D. T.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., on ten cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. H, 8th Cav. (S. O. 169, Aug. 21, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf., on one mule on hand at the quartermaster's depot, Washington, D. C. (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.)

WEST POINT.—In the Journal of July 31 we published the S. O. restoring four cadets to the Academy, from which they had been dismissed for hazing. In regard to this order, the N. Y. Herald says:

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Mr. McCrary, the President promised to restore the four cadets dismissed, if the entire corps at West Point would, for the following academic year, refrain from acts of violence or annoyance toward one another. The year expired on the 25th of July, and on the following day Walter Allen, of Mississippi; W. C. Langfitt, of Ohio; Henry M. Sherman, of Michigan, and William P. Stone, of Arkansas, were ordered to report to the commandant, the President being of the opinion from the report of General Schofield that "the condition of the corps in regard to the practice of hazing has proved to be entirely satisfactory, as not a single instance has occurred during the year." It will thus be seen that President Hayes does not regard the mutilation of and attack upon Cadet Whitaker as having been done by the cadets. It is also urged in defense of the corps that the restoration of the four cadets dismissed in 1879, depending solely upon their conduct, the *sprit de corps* at West Point is such as would have prevented any member of it from sacrificing the opportunities of four esteemed comrades for an act of ill treatment toward the solitary colored cadet, knowing as they all did that a single violation of the rules would keep the four cadets from resuming their studies at the Academy.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatches have been received at the War Department:

CAMP HOUSTON, Aug. 26.

Capt. Bell reports that one of Lieut. Gresham's parties, under Sgt. Lovine, of Co. F, 7th Cavalry, overtook a party of hostiles, killed one, wounded several, and captured six ponies and mules. Gresham's orders were to scout with a small detachment, the country south of Lake Station and between the Little Missouri and Powder Rivers. Maj. Merrill has not yet returned from the Yellowstone.

FORT KEOKUK, Aug. 24.

Three Cheyenne Sioux have come in and report that eight days ago they, with Sgt. Dewlin, of the 7th Cavalry, and eight soldiers, followed a war party of Sioux and struck them near the forks of the Box Elder, killing two, wounding one, and recapturing seven head of stock. Five days ago a detachment of Sioux and Cheyennes struck a war party north of the mouth of O'Fallon Creek, and recaptured 11 head of stock. Many of the war parties come and go through the Yanktonais camp.

MILES, Colonel Commanding.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, August 27.

Grierson, by telegram from Quitman, dated yesterday, reports as follows:

Indians lately killed and fresh Indian graves have been found in the vicinity of the Indian trails and their late campaign. My scouts have returned after closely following the trail to the Cimarron Mountains, Mexico, and report the Indians in a badly crippled and demoralized condition, having their wounded with them and their stock played out. As an evidence of which they were nearly all marching on foot driving their animals, avoiding their usual trails, passing over and skirting the rough broken country. They also report that the Mexican troops have neither at-

tacked the Indians nor got in their way, and evidently given them an open passage towards the West, only skirmishing with the small parties who were stealing stock from the Mexican settlement. The Indians crossed the road from El Paso to Chihuahua, only a few hours after Col. Vale, with a small detachment, had passed south towards that place, and they have gone via Santa Maria River in the direction of Deanesman.

This information was confirmed by telegraph from the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, who stated that the Indians were there with a camp of their wounded from the 25th of July, when they first crossed the river into Texas, until the 12th of August, when Victoria, with the last of his force was the second time driven back into Mexico.

The loss of the Indians in the fight at Tenaja, Doz Palomas, and at Rattlesnake Canon and in the several skirmishes was certainly not less than thirty killed and wounded, very probably over forty, and without fresh horses and rest to recuperate, they are not now in condition to act in a body against any organized force, as they are now in Mexico, at least 150 miles to the westward of Fort Quitman.

I will for the present, unless otherwise ordered, leave them to be looked after by the troops in New Mexico and Arizona. I think Col. Buell, who has a much larger force than mine, will be able to intercept, destroy, or capture them. Grierson's command is held in readiness to move promptly against the hostiles should they come within striking distance. Two companies of cavalry are on the river five miles above Quitman, three companies of cavalry are at Ojo Caliente, one company of cavalry and one of infantry at Eagle Springs, two companies of cavalry at Sulphur Springs, north of Sierra Blanca, and two companies of cavalry at Guadalupe.

Oao, Brigadier-General.

A telegram from Washington, of Aug. 25th, to the Pioneer Press, "avers that intelligence has been received there that Indian affairs in the Northwest daily assume a more complicated aspect, and that Rain-in-the-face and nearly 1,000 savages are practically in possession of Fort Peck agency."

Secretary Schurz is on his way to Fort Buford, being expected there about Sept. 2d.

An exchange states that there are to-day within the borders of Florida about 250 Indian warriors, and, including women and children, 800 Indians in all, divided up into four towns or lodges, over all of whom Young Tiger Tail is the chief, who is about 30 years of age.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the American Association in Boston a number of papers interesting to officers were read. Col. H. B. Carrington read a short paper on the Dakota tribes, which was not so much a scientific discussion with reference to the Indians as it was a plea for them as men who had not received justice from the Government. The discussion on this paper seemed to develop the unconquerable differences of opinion which exist on the Indian question. Major Powell is reported to have said that the American people have never shown a disposition to treat the Indians unfairly, but that their treatment was the result of the irrepressible conflict between civilization and savagery. This view was warmly attacked by many speakers, men and women, who held that the conflict was between the offscourings of civilization and savagery. The sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the belief that the Government has treated the Indians with great injustice itself, and permitted ruffians to treat them with great brutality. Major Powell gave an interesting paper on the government and characteristics of the Wyandotte Indians, which, being full of ethnological facts, elicited less heated discussion.

In noticing these papers the Boston *Advertiser* says: "There are those in Boston, in Massachusetts, and throughout the country, who will thank Col. Carrington for his pathetic account of religion among the Dakotas, and Major Powell for his extremely luminous description of civil institutions among the Wyandottes. The primary purpose of these essays—both of them a lasting honor to the gentlemen of the Army—is scientific. But it happens that these scientific facts are indissolubly connected with moral duty. It happens, also, that the astonishing facts presented by Major Powell meet a great public want, the interest in the Indians having of late become general, prominent, and rational."

A lady, Miss Erminie A. Smith, of Jersey City, presented a valuable and interesting memoir on the Iroquois who she seems to think were just on the point of developing to a civilized state. Dr. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., gave the results of his investigations of the atmospheric dust and of the nature of the yellow fever poison, illustrated by the oxyhydrogen microscope, and a series of photographs prepared by him. The experiments were carried on under the direction of the National Board of Health, at New Orleans, and will be continued, it is hoped, until we have obtained some definite knowledge of the origin and nature of the yellow fever poison. Dr. Sternberg has thus far failed to discover any gross or conspicuous germ, or organism, in the blood of yellow fever patients, or in the air of infected localities, which shows any indications that it is an agent in producing the disease. This failure is attributed to the difficulties of the subject, and the germ theory of yellow fever is still adhered to.

Other papers were: "The First Decade of the United States Fish Commission; its Plan of Work and Accomplished Results, Scientific and Economical," by G. Brown Goode; "Scheme of the Tenth Census for Obtaining Statistics of Untaxed Indians," by Garrick Mallery; "Astronomy Problems in Watson's Co-ordinates," by Thomas Hill; "The Solar Parallax for Meridian Observation of Mars in 1877," by J. R. Eastman; "The Probable Error of a Single Observation at Sea," by W. A. Rogers; "Note on the Zodiacal Light," by H. C. Lewis.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was very generally celebrated Sept. 1. The Emperor issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the German army recalling the events of ten years ago, the great deeds of the army and the victory of Sedan, expressing the warmest acknowledgments to the army, and hoping it may continue to fulfil all calls of duty and honor, maintain the strict discipline and never relax in diligently training for war.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

THERE are but four officers in the Army—and they are all on the retired list—who were in service at the time of the reorganization in 1821. These are Generals Harney and Ramsay, who were retained as 1st lieutenants of the 1st Artillery, General Martin Burke, retained as 2d lieutenant of the 1st Infantry, and Dr. Benjamin King, who was retained in the Medical Department. This shows what changes sixty years will produce in the Army. Several old graduates of the Military Academy who were in the Army in 1821 are now living, but they left the Service many years ago. General Daniel Tyler and W. H. Swift were retained as 1st lieutenants of the 1st Artillery. Francis Barbarin and John N. Tufts were retained in the 3d Artillery, and E. G. W. Butler in the 4th. These gentlemen are living—all octogenarians. At the reorganization of 1821, Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Major Alfred Mordecai, and ex-Bishop McCook were cadets at the Military Academy. These gentlemen are also living. These make up about the sum total of those now living who were in service at the time of that reorganization. Five of those mentioned above were in the service as cadets at the time of the reduction of the Army in 1815, viz., Ramsay, Barbarin, Swift, Tufts, and Butler. The only officer now on the rolls of the Army, who served in the Army during the war of 1812, is General John S. Simonson, colonel retired. Both of the reorganizations mentioned above gave rise to any amount of bitter feeling. Both Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and the Secretaries of War, Mr. Dallas and Mr. Calhoun, tried hard to do justice to all, but of course all could not be satisfied, and it was long before peace and quiet reigned in the Army. General Jackson was appointed in 1821 as one of the officers to aid by his "experience and information in determining upon the officers to be discharged, as well as on other points connected with the new arrangements and distribution of the Army," but he foresaw the trouble that was coming, and he made some excuse to get away from the duty. Major James B. Many, of the artillery, was retained as major of infantry, at which he was highly incensed, and he swore that he never would serve a day in the foot, and he never did, although he remained in the Army on sick leave for more than thirty years after the reorganization, and became the colonel of the 4th Infantry. This excelled the feat of Captain Lucius B. Northrop, of the old 1st Dragoons, who remained away from his regiment for more than twenty years on sick certificate until he was dropped in 1861, while he was a practising physician in Charleston, S. C., and for such we know he may be there yet.

CAPT. B. M. CUSTER, U. S. A., during his leave of absence has been visiting along the New England coast, and has just returned from Niagara Falls, and is now spending a week's visit among the lakes.

THERE are several letters at the Office of the Depot Quartermaster, New York City, for Major James Belger, U. S. A., which will be forwarded on application to Fred. J. Karcher, Depot Q. M. Office.

Br the same court which recently tried Lieut. Decker, of the 24th Infantry, was tried Lieut. Rousseau, of the 20th Infantry, for the killing of a citizen of Brackettville, Texas, some time last year. The proceedings in the two cases came to Washington at the same time, but in the case of Lieut. Rousseau no action had been taken by the President up to the time of the departure on his western tour. Lieut. Rousseau had also been arrested by the civil authorities for murder, but he was released on bonds given by several officers, one of whom was on the court-martial which tried his case. As soon as the trial was over the officers who were the bondsmen refused longer to serve in that capacity, and the civil authorities immediately took him in custody. He has since been in confinement in the jail at Brackettville, and he is reported to be in a most pitiable condition. While there was every reason to believe that in the affray in which the killing took place, Rousseau was first struck and that the striking was repeated before he fired the fatal shot, there is not, we fancy, much sympathy for him among the officers of Fort Clark. The place in which the row occurred was a low gambling den, and the style of the company which usually assembled there was not to be selected by a gentleman and an officer of the Army. The prejudice against Rousseau among the delectable citizens of the little cut-throat town is very strong, for although the revenue of these people is entirely made from the money expended by the officers and soldiers of the Army, and while they could not exist for a single month if the garrison was to be removed, they are deadly hostile to the officers and the respectable portion of the enlisted men. It is not probable that anything will be done in the case of Lieut. Rousseau until the return of the President and the Secretary of War, which will not probably be until November next.

A CALLAO correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* says, with reference to the blowing up of the Chilian transport *Loc*, that it was the work of an American soldier of fortune, Col. Williams by name, "who," says the correspondent, "holds rank in the Peruvian army and who may congratulate himself upon the successful achievement of as smart a murdering war trick as is on record. It may also be some satisfaction to him to read that the opinion of those forming the flower of maritime war powers is unanimous that it was cleverly done."

THE rush to Governor's Island still continues unabated, and Gen. Hancock, no doubt, finds the hardships of the present campaign much greater than any suffered by him during his campaigns in time of war. But November draws near.

COL. ROGER JONES, Inspector-General U. S. A., was received with cordiality by the Connecticut State troops whose

camp he was detailed to inspect, and our correspondent, whose account we give elsewhere, reports that his hints and suggestions were found of great service.

CAPT. J. C. KELTON, assistant adjutant-general, is on a brief visit to New York, having come from San Francisco in charge of the team of the Military Division of the Pacific.

LIEUT. ALBERT L. MYKE, 11th Infantry, recently returned to Fort Bennett, Dakota, from a successful hunting expedition up the Cheyenne river.

LIEUT.-COL. GEO. D. RUGGLES, assistant adjutant-general, reported at Washington, August 29, from St. Paul.

LIEUT.-COL. GEO. D. RUGGLES, assistant adjutant-general, who goes on duty at the War Department, October 1, has been on duty in Nebraska and Dakota for the past twelve years.

COL. SAMUEL F. CHALFIN, formerly of the 1st Artillery and who resigned as Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A. in 1869, is at present a resident of Washington Heights, New York city. He is engaged in the manufacture of iron by a new process which promises great success, and is erecting a furnace in West Virginia in conjunction with a company of capitalists.

In the State of New Jersey the following retired officers of the U. S. Army reside: At Vineland, Capt. Thos. W. Walker; Camden, Capt. Geo. B. Carse; Burlington, Capt. John L. Johnston; Jersey City, 1st Lieut. Louis H. Orleman; New Brunswick, Brig.-Gen. John B. McIntosh; Elizabeth, Col. James V. Bomford; Millburn, Col. William N. Grier; Trenton, Lieut.-Col. Dickinson Woodruff; Schenectady, Lieut.-Col. Harvey A. Allen.

PAYMASTER C. P. WALLACH, U. S. N., wife, and daughter sailed for Europe Aug. 25, per Cunard steamer *Scyphia*.

It is stated that early in 1881 Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d U. S. Artillery, will be married to Miss Bessie Simpson, daughter of Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army.

MRS. SAUER, daughter of Gen. Grant, is expected to visit the United States this fall, and to pass the winter in New York.

DR. HUNTINGTON, the senior medical officer on duty at the Soldiers' Home, accompanies the Presidential party on their visit to the Pacific coast.

LIEUT.-COL. D. P. WHITING, retired, while in Mexico in 1846 and 1847, made some beautiful sketches of the camp of observation at Corpus Christi, and of Monterey and its vicinity. There are five in all, beautifully lithographed, and particularly valuable to those old officers who served in the Army during the Mexican War. The Colonel has about 20 sets which he would like to dispose of at the low price of \$5 each. Any persons desiring them can obtain them by addressing Col. Whiting, at Washington, D. C., care of the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, or Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ADJT.-GEN. DRUM has purchased and moved into one of the new houses recently erected by Commodore English on K street, between 15th and 16th streets, Washington.

GEN. CLITZ is the guest of Gen. Crane, Washington. There are few Army officers who receive a more hearty welcome in Washington than Gen. Clitz, who, although a veteran, has very little of the appearance of one.

GEN. PAUL O. HEBERT, whose death is announced as having occurred at New Orleans, Aug. 29, was born in and appointed to the West Point Military Academy from Louisiana. He entered in 1836 and graduated in 1840, at the head of his class—the class of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Gen. Van Vliet, and Gen. Getty. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, in which he served until his resignation, which took place in 1845. During the Mexican war—in 1847—he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Infantry, one of the regular regiments raised for the war. At the close of that war his regiment was disbanded, and he returned to his sugar plantation at Bayou Goula. He was a member of the convention to frame a new Constitution for his State in 1852, and in the following year he was elected Governor of the State, serving until 1856. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, but we believe his heart was never in the great struggle, and he never became a man of note during it. He was in command of troops at Wilmington, N. C., about the time that Fort Fisher was a great stronghold, and he came very near being captured by that mad cap Lieut. Cushing, who went ashore one night with a small party of desperate men, determined to carry him off. By mere accident Hébert was not in his quarters and thus escaped. Cushing went to the General's room and wrote a note to him, in which he regretted to find him out, and hoping for the pleasure of meeting him at some future time. Gen. Hébert was at one time a man of large fortune, but he was pretty much broken up by the war. He came to Washington in 1865, and he was very kindly received by Gen. Sherman, his old classmate, and we believe he had some appointment in which he was associated with the Engineer officers in a plan for the improvement of the Mississippi River. He was an exceedingly generous and amiable gentleman, and the older officers of the Army will recollect him as one of the jolly set who mightily assembled at the Aztec Club in the City of Mexico, and at the charming entertainments given in Paris in 1859, when so many officers of our Army assembled in that gay city.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM S. HARNEY, 1st Lieut. Francis E. Brownell, and 1st Lieut. Frank R. Rice, of the retired list, U. S. A., are residents of St. Louis, Mo.

THE Pioneer Press says: The military department of the Galveston university continues under the management of Lieut. J. L. Clem, U. S. A. The military drill is found to be very advantageous to the students, besides very attractive.

CAPT. S. P. FERRIS, 4th Infantry, and his party have returned to Fort D. A. Russell from a fishing excursion up the Poudre. 3,500 trout are said to have been caught and eaten.

COMMODORE RICHARD L. LAW, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, while on a recent pleasure trip put in at Portsmouth, and was received with a salute.

SECRETARY THOMPSON and family have returned to Washington from the Pacific slope.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHILIP ST. G. COOKE, Colonel John Pulford, Major Henry C. Pratt, Major Charles C. Gray, Maj. Valentine C. Hanus, and Capt. Henry B. Bristol, of the retired list, U. S. Army, reside in Detroit, Mich.

BRIG.-GEN. FRANCIS FESSENDEN and Capt. Oscar Hagen, of the retired list, U. S. Army, reside in Portland, Me.

LIEUT. GUY R. BEARDSLEE, 9th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Omaha, Neb., on the evening of Aug. 24, with the six Indians concerned in the recent murder of a white herder near Fort Niobrara. These Indians, the principal of whom is Chief Turning Bear, are to be held in confinement at Fort Omaha, pending their appearance before the U. S. Court in Omaha City.

FIFTEEN comrades attended the fifth annual reunion of the United States Signal Service Veteran Association at Rocky Point, August 26, among whom was General B. F. Fisher of Philadelphia, who was colonel and chief signal officer in command of the corps during the suspension of General Myer by Secretary Stanton before the close of the war. Resolutions complimentary to Gen. Myer were passed, and Gen. Fisher was recommended as his successor.

MAJOR-GEN. JAS. B. RICKETTS, U. S. Army, arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard Saturday last, on a sight-seeing visit about noon, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns from the receiving-ship *Franklin*.

The survivors of the 42d Massachusetts regiment celebrated their eighth annual reunion at Melville Garden, Downer Landing, Mass., Aug. 26.

BVT. BRIG.-GEN. HORATIO G. GIBSON, Major 3d Artillery, has been detailed, under the Special Orders which we published last week, to assist in the inspection of the 4th and 5th Brigades National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Camp Alexander Hays, near Thompson's Station.

THE Bar Harbor *Tourist* says, August 25: "Gen. W. F. Raynolds, U. S. A., Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Superintendent of the Lighthouse Department, is a guest at the West End. He is a very agreeable gentleman, and is as much distinguished for his fine social and literary attainments as for his executive abilities.

THE following officers of the retired list, U. S. Army, are living in Baltimore, Md.: Brig.-Gen. Benj. W. Brice, Col. Horatio Brooks, Col. Robert H. K. Whiteley, Major Isaac Lynde, Major David H. Hastings, Major Henry W. Freedley, Major Henry W. Janes, and Capt. Samuel E. Armstrong.

THE Richmond, Ind., *Palladium*, Aug. 28, says: Dr. Frank C. Dale, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, detailed for special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., was married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Miss Francena Haines, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 18 North 10th street, in the presence of about thirty intimate friends of the family. The bride, who is a beautiful blonde of Southern type, was dressed in a rich but plain cream colored satin surah, with train, and trimmed with Duchess point lace, fischu and cuffs to match. The groom wore the social in tercourse uniform of his rank, without gloves. The short and very simple ceremony of the Friends Church was performed in the presence of Judge Kibbey, who pronounced them man and wife. After receiving the congratulations of their friends they led the way to the dining rooms, where a sumptuous dinner was spread. At 8 o'clock Surg. Dale and his bride started to New York, from whence they will go to Washington, where he will report for duty on the 1st of September.

COMMANDER ALEX. H. MCCORMICK, U. S. Navy, and family, have returned to Washington, from their summer vacation to Oakland, on the 28th of August, the commander resuming his duties in the Bureau of Ordnance.

LIEUT. G. S. ANDERSON, U. S. A., 6th Cavalry, Act. Asst. Prof., has returned to West Point, N. Y., from a visit to New Jersey.

THE Board for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Army is now in session. The line officers of the Board are Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry; Capt. J. C. Breckenridge, 2d Artillery, and Lieut. C. O. Howard, Adjutant, 2d Artillery. There are five gentlemen ordered before the Board. It is not probable that the result of the examination will be made known until after the return of the Secretary of War.

CAPTAIN JOHN McGOWAN, of the United States Revenue Marine, celebrated his Golden Wedding, at his residence, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 23, the anniversary falling on Sunday. Seven children, eleven grand children, and two great grand children, are the fruit of this union of a half century. The children, all of whom are now living, are: Lieut. Commander John McGowan, Jr., U. S. N., attached to the *Marietta*; Passed Asst. Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan, U. S. N., who has just gone to the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Mrs. Capt. D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Mrs. Biddle, wife of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jas. Biddle, Major 6th Cavalry, Inspector General Dept. of Ariz., Mrs. Chetwood, of Elizabeth; Mrs. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, and Miss Tillie McGowan.

LIEUT. COL. T. L. CASEY, U. S. A., was reported at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., last week.

LIEUT. G. H. ROACH, U. S. A., was visiting relatives and friends in Syracuse, N. Y., August 26.

LIEUT. GREENE's official report to the War Department has

been highly commended by military authorities in Europe, and translated into French and German.

We learn that the disease of which Gen. Myer died was softening of the brain, which has been coming upon him for some time.

LIEUT. G. A. THURSTON, U. S. A., has returned with his family from Catskill Mountains, where he has been spending a vacation, to Iowa City, Iowa, to resume his duties at the Iowa State University.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT, and Major F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, were reported at Cheyenne, Aug. 25, en route for the Pacific Coast.

OMAHA papers report that Captain A. S. Burt, 9th Infantry, is to be ordered East on recruiting service.

The Vancouver *Independent*, of August 19, states that General Howard and his Inspector, Colonel Mason, leave Vancouver for Spokane Falls, August 20. Lieutenant William P. Moffatt, 2d Infantry, a recent appointment, left, August 16, to join his company at Fort Coeur d'Alene. Chaplain Toussaint Mesplie is about to visit the posts in Department Columbia to hold services for the troops. R. B. Kline and T. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and Chas. M. Holton, of Iowa, have been appointed commissioners to appraise the Fort Dalles Military Reservation. A soldier of Camp Howard, Idaho, named McNulty, has been sent to the Iowa Penitentiary for robbing the post office at Idaho City. Major John Green, 1st Cavalry, is expected to leave Fort Boise for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about the middle of September.

AT DAYTON, Ohio, are living the following officers of the retired list, U. S. Army : Brig.-Gen. Thos. J. Wood, Captain Wm. B. Lowe, Capt. Chas. B. Stivers, and Capt. Joseph H. Van Derslice.

The contract has been given out for a monument to Oliver and Oakes Ames, the projectors of the Pacific R. R. It will cost \$80,000, and will be put up at Sherman, Wyoming Territory, at a place about 400 miles west of Omaha, the highest point in the Rocky Mountains which is crossed by the railroad. The monument is to be 50 feet square at the base and 60 feet high, pyramidal in outline, with three slopes. The material will be Black Hills granite. There are to be two medallions representing the heads of Oliver and Oakes Ames. One will face the east and the other the west, at a height of 40 feet from the ground.

COL. GEO. H. MENDALL, of the Engineer Corps, on duty in California, is undertaking to keep the Sacramento river clear of snags. A stern wheel snag boat is to be built for this purpose.

COL. BRACKETT, 3d Cavalry, organized an impromptu reception for ex-President Grant, who passed hurriedly through Cheyenne on his way home last week. When he arrived at the depot the officers of Fort D. A. Russell and Camp Carlin and the ladies from these posts were waiting to receive the General. A brief reception was held in the Union Pacific Hotel. The 3d Cavalry band discoursed excellent music during the stay of the General at the depot, and rendered the occasion very pleasant. Among the ladies who met Gen. and Mrs. Grant were : Mrs. Maj. Wham, Mrs. Maj. Nash, Miss Nash, Mrs. Maj. Lord, Mrs. Capt. Paul, Mrs. Capt. Heath. In a letter to Major Wham, in a reply to an invitation to visit Fort Russell, Gen. Grant said : "My youngest son leaves New York city on Tuesday, Aug. 24, for the Pacific coast, on important business, and wants to meet me before going. For this purpose I give up my trip to Idaho Springs and go directly to Galena. I am very much obliged to you and the officers at Fort D. A. Russell for your kind invitation, and regret that I cannot accept." Gen. Grant is said to have a treasure in the person of his Japanese valet. Yisreddo says that his countrymen regard the General with affection and admiration, and his highest desire is gratified in being permitted to attend on him.

OFFICERS who are animated by political aspirations, and love of decorations also, should consider the case of Claus Spreckels who cannot be a California Presidential elector because of his having received a decoration of honor from the King of the Sandwich Islands. This fact threw a doubt upon his eligibility, and Mr. Spreckels withdrew his name from the ticket.

CAPT. S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., is at the Intervale House, North Conway, N. H.

COMMANDER JNO. W. PHILIP, U. S. N., will leave Catskill, N. Y., after September 4, for San Francisco, Cal.

REAR-ADmirAL JNO. W. LIVINGSTON, U. S. N., has returned to his residence, 22 West 50th street, New York city, from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Maj. E. B. Kirk, U. S. A., wife and daughter, were reported in St. Paul, Minn., last week.

BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, Col. Edmund B. Alexander, Col. Anderson D. Nelson, and Capt. John Kelliher, of the retired list, U. S. Army, reside in St. Paul, Minn.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says : "Capt. Belknap, in charge of the Pensacola Navy-yard, will be relieved this fall by Commodore R. B. Lowry. This yard has not had a commodore since the war, although it is one of the most important on the coast. Heretofore no pains have been taken with it nor more than passive interest in it by the Department, and it is not a first-class yard. The people of Pensacola, and for that matter all along the Gulf and South Atlantic States, have long desired that the yard be put in first-class shape. The first step towards this would be the appointment of a commodore as its commandant. This has been urgently pressed upon Secretary Thompson by Senator Jones for several years, and the desired commodore seems at last forthcoming." Captain Belknap will probably be relieved from the command of the Pensacola yard some

time this fall, as he has been there nearly four years, but not by Commodore Lowry, who does not desire the command of that station. It is not known who will relieve Capt. Belknap.

The Washington *Post* of August 31, publishes an article stating that Col. Rockwell, post and depot quartermaster at Washington, had made a speech to the clerks employed in his department urging them to contribute to the Republican campaign expenses. The *Post* pretends to quote some of the language used by Col. Rockwell, on the occasion, as follows : "Gentlemen, I say to you officially, those who come up and contribute liberally will, in the event of Mr. Garfield's election, be remembered and rewarded, but those who do not — and we are left to infer what will become of these last. About forty of the clerks and employees in the Quartermaster's Department have sent a paper to the *Post* denying 'emphatically and explicitly, wholly and in detail,' the statement made concerning Col. Rockwell. The Colonel himself has not considered it necessary to publish any denial of the statement.

Mrs. B. B. HOTCHKISS, inventor of the well known revolving cannon, is also president of the Congress and Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, New York, and is preparing for the erection of a monster hotel, surpassing in size and appointments even the existing Saratoga hotels. It is to be built in connection with the Congress Park, on which \$190,000 have been expended.

THE members of the United States Fish Commission at Newport are extremely active. The steamer *Fish Hawk* returns there every night, and Professor Baird, in charge of the work, is one of the busiest men in the city.

A TELEGRAM from Secretary Schurz, dated Fort Custer, Montana, August 31, reports him and party in good health. It is expected he will reach Fort Keogh in a day or two.

THE following officers of the retired list, U. S. Army, are living in Chicago, Ill. : Brig.-Gen. Martin D. Hardin, Maj. Joseph H. McArthur, Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg, Capt. Thos. B. Burrows, Capt. Chas. E. Clarke, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Knox, 1st Lieutenant Ransom Kennicott, and 1st Lieutenant Edmund R. P. Shurly.

LIEUT. COMMANDER CHADWICK, U. S. N., during his visit to Newport recently, conferred with the city authorities relative to the matter of having Coaster's Island Harbor set apart as Headquarters for training ships of the Navy.

It is reported to us on tolerably good authority that the President has selected for one of the vacant Paymasterships a connection of Secretary Ramsay, as near as a brother-in-law. Of course nothing can be certainly known as to the President's determination in the matter of these appointments until he makes it known, and the gentlemen whose minds can only be made easy by positive statements must look for them elsewhere than in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is not expected that any appointments will be made until the President returns from his Western trip.

GEN. MCCELLAN was welcomed at the reunion of New Hampshire veterans at Nevis, N. H., Sept. 1, and made a brief speech, charging the children of the soldiers to guard the country's honor as valiantly as their fathers had done.

ANOTHER gathering of Ohio soldiers took place at Canton, Ohio, Sept. 1. President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Ramsey, Gen. Garfield, Governor Foster, ex-Governor Bishop and many other distinguished guests attended. The 23d regiment held a reunion, at which President Hayes presided and spoke.

SENATOR J. DONALD CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Cameron are the guests of Senator Burnside at Bristol, R. I.

GEN. AND MRS. HANCOCK gave a private musical reception at their home on Governor's Island Wednesday evening last, at which a pleasant company, including several well-known amateurs, were present. A number of vocal and instrumental selections were rendered by the guests and their hostess.

LIEUT. EDWIN MCNEILL, late 1st U. S. Artillery, was on duty as Volunteer Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. S. R. Smith, commanding the Connecticut National Guard, during the recent encampment in that State, of which we give a report elsewhere.

Mrs. BENJ. H. FIELD, Vice-President of the Committee of the Farragut Memorial Fund, has written to the Park Commissioners of New York city, saying : "The subscribers to the fund for the erection of a statue in bronze of the late Admiral Farragut respectfully represent that the statue executed by Mr. August St. Gaudens has been successfully cast and is now in the studio of the artist. The subscribers desire to present this statue to the city of New York for erection in one of the city parks, and respectfully ask that a site for the same be granted." This is the statue which was purchased some time ago by a number of prominent citizens, among whom are John J. Cisco, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles H. Marshall, Cyrus J. Macy and Commodore Nicholson.

At San Francisco, Cal., are the following retired officers : Col. Washington Seawell, Col. Washington L. Elliott, Col. Albert W. Preston, Col. Hiram Leonard, Maj. Wm. Hawley, Capt. Wm. R. Smedberg, and Capt. John Lafferty.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER HENRY H. GORRINGE, who brought the obelisk from Egypt, was given a reception by Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. and A. M., in the lodge rooms in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Music Hall, Wednesday evening last. There was a very large attendance of visitors, among the number being Medical Inspector Delavan Bloodgood, and Lieut.-Commander E. S. Koyser, U. S. Navy. Lieut.-Commander Gorringe said, in reference to the Masonic emblems found in the formation of the obelisk, "I never dreamed of discovering anything of the sort when I began the work. After the obelisk had been taken down we discovered the pedestal and foundation. On removing the pedestal we discovered a number of stones placed in a peculiar position. The

upper stones we removed and then we stood on one large stone which some of the people thought was the entrance to a sarcophagus. I then thought we had found a great treasure, but on closer inspection I saw that they were Masonic emblems and made up my mind that I had discovered a greater treasure than I had dreamed of—it was the connecting link between the speculative masonry of the present day and the operative masonry practiced by the ancient Egyptians." In the supper room he introduced Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, who is not a Mason, saying that had it not been for Lieut. Schroeder's able assistance in Egypt he doubted if the work would have been accomplished so successfully, and he took occasion there to thank him before the brethren for his untiring exertions during the most difficult part of the work.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes details of the melancholy death of a retired officer of the Army, 1st Lt. and Bvt. Captain Dorus E. Bates, who was a resident of Pittsfield, Ill. A local paper, the *Old Flag*, gives the following particulars : "The suicide of Major Dorus E. Bates, which took place early Tuesday morning, Aug. 17th, has caused a feeling of sadness over this entire community. A genial, pleasant gentleman, with a pleasant home and loving family, and one who counted as his friends all who knew him, his untimely death is the occasion of surprise and grief. During the night previous he had been ill, but not enough to occasion any alarm, so no aid was summoned, his wife alone remaining with him, and attending to his wants with loving care. About five o'clock in the morning their little daughter, who occupied an adjoining room, became restless, and Mrs. Bates stepped to quiet her. She was absent but a couple of minutes when she was startled by the report of a gun shot, and on hurrying back found her husband lying on the bed in an agony of death with a bullet hole through his forehead, and a short rifle by his side. She immediately called for help; but the poor Major was beyond all human aid, dying in a few minutes. It is thought during his wife's absence he was suddenly seized with insanity and committed the sad deed without thought or premeditation. Coroner Ottawa summoned a jury later in the day, whose verdict was rendered according to the above facts. The funeral was largely attended. The remains were interred in the South Cemetery. The Knights of Honor had charge of the ceremonies, the deceased having been a member of that order." Capt. Bates lost a hand at Vicksburg while serving with his regiment, the 13th Infantry. Previous to his appointment as 2d Lieut. he served with the 2d Illinois Vol. Cavalry as bugler. He was promoted 1st Lieut. May 14, 1862, and retired for disability from wounds Jan. 25, 1865, and breveted Captain March 18, 1865.

THE members of the Aztec Club, organized in the City of Mexico in 1847, will dine with their President, General Robert Patterson, in Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th of August. Those who united in tendering a dinner to Gen. Patterson last year were Gens. T. L. Alexander, B. Alvord, J. G. Barnard, G. T. Beauregard, Geo. A. H. Blake, A. Cady, J. M. Cuyler, W. W. H. Davis, R. C. Drum, D. M. Frost, H. G. Gibson, P. V. Hagner, Schuyler Hamilton, W. S. Hancock, E. L. F. Hardcastle, Wm. Hoffman, J. E. Johnston, I. N. Palmer, F. J. Porter, Wm. Preston, H. Prince, J. M. Schofield, O. L. Shepherd, Geo. Sykes, Z. B. Tower, C. M. Wilcox, Col. Jas. Simons, Prof. Henry Coppee, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, Mr. Wickliffe Preston. With the exception of Gen. Sykes, we believe, they are all still alive to greet the venerable General Patterson on the recurrence of another anniversary of their service in Mexico.

MR. WEBB HAYES, a son of the President, was at Salt Lake August 24. In company with Secretary Schurz, Gen. Crook and party, Mr. Hayes made a trip north to the Yellowstone Park. Returning, Gen. Crook, Mr. Hayes, Col. Stanton and Maj. Robert came as far as Ogden, from which point Gen. Crook left for Omaha, the other gentlemen leaving Wednesday morning, August 25, for the East. General Crook started for Canton, Ohio, August 29. He will attend the coming reunion of his corps and return to Omaha in September.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. O. CHRISMAN and Master A. T. Freeman, U. S. N., arrived at Vallejo, Cal., from China on the *Oceanic*, August 19.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., and Prof. L. F. Prud'homme, U. S. N., are reported at the United States Hotel, Saratoga.

THE following officers were reported in New York city this week : Lieut. F. Baker, U. S. A., Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, U. S. A.; Ensign George E. Hutter, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. J. Page, U. S. N.; Commander W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N.; Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, 2d U. S. Artillery; Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st U. S. Artillery.

THE following were reported in Philadelphia this week : Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, U. S. N., and family; Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N.

THE following officers were reported in San Francisco, Cal., last week : Cadet Midshipman W. H. Emerson, U. S. N.; Captain Moses Harris, U. S. A.; Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, U. S. A.

CAPT. T. SCOTT FILLERBROWN, U. S. Navy, after spending a month's leave at the Warm Springs, Va., has returned to Washington and resumed his duties at the Navy Department.

THE sad news of the drowning of Henry, second son of Col. Thos. L. Casey, has excited the deepest sympathy for the bereaved parents in all circles in Washington. The young man was about nineteen-years old, and he was exceedingly promising. He possessed in an eminent degree the artistic talent of his worthy grandfather, Prof. Weir. He had been

one year at the "Sheffield Scientific School" at Yale, and it was his intention to take the whole course there. His mother was at Narragansett Pier at the time of the terrible event, and the effect upon her can well be imagined. She had only a few months since been called upon to mourn the loss of her brother, Lieut. Weir, of the Ordnance, killed by the Ute Indians.

COMMANDER FRED. V. McNAIR and wife, U. S. N., were registered at Bar Harbor August 18; Cadet Midshipman A. C. Almy, U. S. N., August 21; and Asst. Surg. Cunningham W. Deane, U. S. N., August 25.

COMMANDER FRED. RODGERS, U. S. N., was at Newport August 29.

LIEUT. H. B. LEMLEY, 3d Artillery, and Mr. and Mrs. Nichols arrived at Bogota on the 27th of July last. They report that it will probably be some months before the Military School of Colombia will be established. They are a primitive and very slow people down there, where they live very much in the clouds, and where they only get semi-occasional glimpses of the sun and of the outside world. It is to be hoped that our American officers will stir them up a little.

LIEUT. HENRY WHITING, of the Marine Corps, is to be married to Miss Bessie Welch, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 16th of Sept. Miss Welch is a niece of the late Capt. Thos. L. Brent, U. S. A.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending Sept. 2d, 1880: Maj. Geo. D. Buggles, Asst. Adj'tant-General; Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry; Capt. J. Ford Kent, 3d Infantry; Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th Art.; Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adj't. 2d Cavalry.

The following are the arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, on Sept. 2d: Army—Dr. W. Matthews and wife, Lieut. D. Price, Jr., 1st Art.; Capt. D. H. Murdock, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. F. Kent, Gen. R. B. Marcy, Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg and wife, Navy—Ch. Engr. W. W. Wood, Cadet Midship. W. W. Russell, T. L. Bonfils, Geo. P. Blow, M. Craven, R. R. Cockle, J. J. G. Cooper, T. H. Gignilliat, R. L. Lerch, W. H. Ledbetter, E. Carroll, E. M. Harmon, E. G. Temple, B. E. Thurston, T. W. Toney, H. L. Ballantine, E. W. Dalrymple, F. A. Parker, F. H. Sparling.

A DESPATCH from Washington, September 2, says: "There is considerable of a contest being waged between Pay Director Augustus H. Gilman, and Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, for the position of Chief of the Naval Pay Office at Boston, Mass. The former is a Maine man, and the latter is from Massachusetts. Mr. Thornton has just returned to the United States from foreign service, and is entitled to leave of absence and afterward to home shore duty. Mr. Gilman is on leave, and according to custom is entitled to be placed on duty ahead of his opponent. Senator Blaine has stepped into the breach, and has addressed a very strong letter to Secretary Thompson in favor of Thornton. The Secretary has the matter under consideration, and will not render a decision until his return from New York. He will leave here on the 2 o'clock train to-morrow for that city on business connected with his Department."

CAPT. FRANCIS M. RAMAY, U. S. N., entertained Commodore J. Blakeley Crockett and the officers of the Board of Visitors, at Newport, at dinner September 1.

REAR-ADmirAL THOMAS P. GREENE, U. S. N., has left Jaffrey Centre, N. H., for Amherst, Mass.

COMMODORE EARL ENGLISH, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has gone to Boston to investigate into the fire that destroyed the ropewalk at the Charlestown Navy-yard last week.

The wedding of Ensign Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., and Miss Emma McHenry, daughter of the Hon. John McHenry, of San Francisco, was celebrated on Tuesday evening last at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 34 Glebe Park avenue. The services were conducted according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. Wm. H. Platt, of Grace Cathedral. The wedding was private, and only a few of the intimate friends of the family were present. Ensign Charles Putnum, U. S. N., was first groomsman. Ensign Pond is a present connected with the United States Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, which ship he will join after his leave expires, some time in September.

Mrs. LIEUT. WHISSLER and daughter, of Fort Stevenson, arrived at Bismarck from the East last week, en route to that post, where her husband is stationed.

GENERAL TERRY, accompanied by his aid, Col. E. W. Smith has returned to headquarters at St. Paul, from his trip to the East.

The family of Lieut. Sharp, 17th Infantry, is at Mackinac, Mich., spending the summer.

LIEUT. J. E. MCCOY, 7th Infantry, Cantonment Little Missouri, was in Bismarck lately.

CAPT. CASS DURHAM, 18th Infantry, Fort Assiniboine, and family were among the late passengers by the Missouri River steamer *Heleia*. The Captain will remain East on leave during the winter.

A GENERAL Court-martial is ordered to meet at Fort Whipple, Va., Sept. 6, for the trial of Sergt. Aldrich, of the Signal Service, for desertion. He is not to be tried for being too much married.

The daily papers report the probable loss of the steamer *Vera Cruz*, of the Mexican line, naming among the passengers on board "Gen. Forber." The person meant is, we learn, Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, formerly Captain of the 5th Infantry, Brigade Commander in the 6th Corps and commander of a Cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, during the war. Gen. Torbert resigned in 1869, and has been since then Minister to Central America and Consul-General to Havana and Paris. He has numerous friends in the Army, who will wait with anxiety the receipt of further information.

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A RECENT number of the Philadelphia *Ledger* gives an interesting account of the United States Naval Asylum, one of the oldest public institutions of that city. The number of beneficiaries at present is given as 171, and among them, says the *Ledger*, "are veterans of many wars. The oldest member of the household is ninety-three years of age. He served on shore duty with Commodore Perry. He is now an inmate of the hospital department, with physical energies, like his reasoning power, completely gone. In the same and plight is an old fellow, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was a prisoner in Dartmoor prison, England, at the time what was described as the 'Massacre' took place. There are in the Asylum two others who served in the War of 1812. Both are feeble and one is blind. Another pensioner is ninety-two years old, and began his service in 1814. The inmate who has longest in service is only seventy-four years old, but served fifty years of that time in the Navy." Rear-Admiral Donald McN. Fairfax is Governor of the Asylum, Capt. Oscar C. Badger is Executive Officer, and Lieut.-Commander Edward Hooker is next in command. Paymaster G. W. Beaman is Paymaster; Rev. John K. Lewis, Chaplain, and B. E. Fernald, Carpenter. In the Hospital Department, Medical Director Richard C. Dean is in command; E. C. Ver Muellin, Surgeon; John C. Wise and T. Fitzsimmons, Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Evelyn H. Marsteller, Assistant Surgeon.

In reference to the statement made in a recent interview with Gen. Pleasanton that Gen. Custer's war horse "Don Juan" was a Kentucky horse, Mr. D. F. Thornton, of Rough Creek, Va., writes to the *Philadelphia Times* that such is not the case. He says:

Don Juan was the property of Mr. Richard V. Gaines, a private citizen of Charlotte county, Va. When the cavalry passed through the county General Custer took Don Juan by force, and positively refused to give Mr. Gaines a receipt or any paper whatever so that he might ultimately be paid for him. Major Gaines heard that Custer was riding his horse at the grand review in Washington, and immediately got three or four of his neighbors to go with him to Washington and identify his horse, but Custer received information of their presence and ran the horse off in hiding. Major Gaines—finding it impossible to get any information from Custer in regard to the whereabouts of Don Juan—in company with his friends traversed a good portion of the North in search of him, but after spending about a thousand dollars was forced to relinquish the search, and he has never received one dollar for the greatest horse that ever was in the country. He was compelled here for breeding purposes.

The enemy completely ridded this country of horses; took mine from my grandfather—all he had except one—and spent a week in the vain search for a very fine stallion that I rode in service, but my horse and self had joined Johnson. All this was after the war, and yet we received no compensation.

Don Juan appears to have made as much trouble as his namesake of Byronic memory.

GEN. SKOOLEYER, not relishing the references to himself which the St. Petersburg newspapers have been making, telegraphs to one of them: "Not only am I not a prisoner, but with a handful of some six hundred brave fellows I have been under the walls of Geok Tepe and bombarded them. The enemy, on foot and horseback, to the number of over ten thousand, attacked us, but were beaten off. Spies report that they got more than they liked."

The death is reported of Assistant Surgeon George Evers the last remaining medical officer who had been present with the British army at Waterloo.

MN. E. J. REED, M.P., formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, has received the honor of a Knight Commander of the Bath, Civil Division.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catkill*, Lt. Joe Marthon; *Zeligh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Monocacy*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoads; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Arrived at Callao, July 5, from Chimbote, and was still in port when last heard from.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. a.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. En route to Samoa Islands.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntingdon. Still at Yokohama, Japan, at last dates.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC TIMES of July 13, published at Lima, Peru, says: It is with a feeling of more than passing regret that we announce the proximate departure of the U. S. S. *Alaska* for the Samoan Islands under telegraphic orders from Washington. Capt. Brown, of the *Alaska*, has won universal esteem not only for his generosity shown neutrals in the present war, but by the exhibition of tact in the management of delicate questions nearly affecting the personal and property rights of many. The judgment of Capt. Brown's fellow citizens in Peru will be that in losing him, they lose an efficient protector as well as a kind friend. In paying good-bye to the *Alaska* and Capt. Brown, we wish also to record that her officers will be gratefully remembered in this community, and that their gentlemanly bearing has conferred honor upon the uniform of their service.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., from Halifax, Aug. 28.

ASHHELIOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Left Yokohama, Japan, July 19, with the Hon. J. B. Angell and family on board, for Kobe, where she arrived on the 21st, and was to leave July 23 for Shanghai; from thence she would go to Chefoo.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 10 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 25; officers detached and went out of commission Sept. 2.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at New Bedford, Aug. 31, from Halifax, and expected to leave Sept. 7, for Newport or Sag Harbor.

The *Acadian Reporter* of Halifax, dated Aug. 16, devotes two columns to a description and history of the "fighting ship of two centuries." The old *Constitution* has of late years attracted more attention than possibly any other man-of-war afloat.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Francis A. Cook. Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 29 (officers detached); was taken to Norfolk by other officers at the Academy who have not been on the summer cruise, who will return and resume duties at the Academy. Arrived at Norfolk, Sept. 2, from Annapolis, with draft of men.

FOORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (a. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va. Is having her boilers repaired.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Norfolk, coaling and receiving stores. Officers are messing on board, and things looking ship-shape. Will get away from Navy-yard about Sept. 8.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickering. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23. Coaled, took in stores, caulked deck, and expected to await orders at Hampton Roads, where she would go about Sept. 4.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao at last dates.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunc. Arrived at Montevideo, July 1, after visiting the Flores Islands, Uruguay, Port Stanley, and the Falkland Islands.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (a. s. Inakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Sailed from Chicago, Aug. 23; would touch at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Mackinaw. Expected to reach Detroit Sept. 3, where she would remain for a week, and then proceed to Buffalo.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York from Portland, Me., Aug. 23. Anchored off West 23d street.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Chefoo.

MONTAUKE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Athens July 27.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship, At Chimbote.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, July 9, undergoing repairs. When ready will visit Nagasaki and Kobe.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PWYNE, 3d rate, sails, (a. a. a.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. a. p. a.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Still at Navy-yard, Mare Island.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport, R. I., Aug. 30. Arrived Sept. 1. No sickness now on board.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Aug. 30, and steamed up to Navy-yard next day. Expects to go into dry dock and undergo repairs. Being very rotten in many places, it is not impossible that she may be laid up.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. a.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Southampton, England, at latest dates.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. a. a.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Yokohama, Japan, July 24; would touch at Kobe and then proceed direct to Chefoo, arriving there about Aug. 3.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. En route to the United States. Expected about October.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. a. a. a. a.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. Was at Montevideo, July 1, last dates.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At Newport, R. I.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Arrived at Shanghai, July 8.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. David G. McKittrick. Arrived at Washington, Aug. 29.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. At Nagasaki. Expected at San Francisco early in November. In a recent letter Commodore Shufeldt reports that he was at Nagasaki, Japan, July 20, when he would await an answer from the King of Corea to his overture for a commercial treaty. It is said that the Japanese authorities now decline to extend further aid to Commodore Shufeldt, in his endeavor to treat with the King of Corea, because Japan fears that if the Corean ports are opened England will obtain a footing there, as she has in Japan, which will be injurious to the interests of the latter. In June the vice-admiral commanding the British fleet in Asiatic waters, offered to co-operate with Commodore Shufeldt in his mission to Corea, to the extent of sending a squadron of six iron-clads with them as a reserve force. This offer was declined on the ground that, under his instructions, Commodore Shufeldt intends to again visit Corea, no matter what may be the answer of the King, and will be accompanied by the corvette *Sicatara*, Commander William T. Sampson. If the coming visit is unsuccessful, Commodore Shufeldt intends to return again and remain in the East until a satisfactory conclusion is reached. A correspondent on board the *Ticonderoga*, writing from Nagasaki, July 16, to the *New York Graphic*, says that our national holiday, the Fourth, was celebrated by all the ships in the harbor except the Russian fleet, which, being "in mourning" for the late Empress, sent official regrets that they could not join unless we insisted on it. In the evening there were fireworks and an illumination of the ship, in which about 1,700 colored lanterns were used. The ship also sent a fleet of thirteen native boats, secured in file, fitted with frames of bamboo, to make the tour of the harbor. Each carried different colored lanterns, and the boats were mysteriously sealed on their zigzag way through the shipping and along the shores, the head one appropriately belching colored flames and spluttering out firecrackers as is, or ought to be, the wont of that rare serpent the *Dracon Quarto-nodus-Furcifer*; and the more the convolutions of its inconveniently long tail threatened to get foul of obstacles the more effective it looked. From

The *Ticonderoga*, dated at Nagasaki, Japan, July 15, 1880, we receive the following: Following are scores of two matches played at Nagasaki between the "Ticonderoga" B. B. C. and the "Novelty" B. B. C., the first on July 5 for a 4th of July dinner, and the second on July 10 for a champion silk pennant. The "Ticonderoga's" proposed to challenge the "Yokohama" B. B. C. on their return to that port:

TICONDEROGA B. B. C.		NOVELTY B. B. C.	
R. O.	R. O.	R. O.	R. O.
W. J. Wilson, 1st b....	2	6 R. J. Cunningham, p....	0
G. H. Post, r. f....	3	3 J. J. Deely, r. f....	0
A. Southard, 2d b....	5	2 J. Harbin, 1st b....	3
W. K. Paxson, c. f....	4	3 G. S. Baker, 2d b....	1
W. M. Donovan, s. s....	6	1 M. Kelly, c. f....	0
H. R. Yewell, l. f....	2	5 M. Vincent, l. f....	1
W. P. O'Brien, 3d b....	3	2 E. Bartley, 3d b....	0
W. Strang, p....	3	1 E. J. Klein, s. s....	1
H. J. Philips, c....	2	4 W. Lake, c....	0
Totals.....	30	Totals.....	5
Innings.....	27	Innings.....	27
Ticonderoga's.....		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Novelty's.....		1 2 2 3 1 5 6 5 5	30
Timothy Sullivan, umpire.		2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1	5
E. B. Holloway, scorer.			
Played at Nagasaki, July 5, 1880.			
Time of game, 3 hours.			

TICONDEROGA B. B. C.		NOVELTY B. B. C.	
R. O.	R. O.	R. O.	R. O.
W. J. Wilson, 1st b....	5	1 G. L. Walker, 2d b....	2
G. H. Post, r. f....	4	2 G. Mohr, 3d b....	3
A. Southard, 2d b....	1	5 E. C. Boone, l. f....	2
W. K. Paxson, c. f....	0	5 M. Vincent, c. f....	1
Wm. Donovan, s. s....	1	3 G. S. Baker, r. f....	1
J. R. B. Gilson, l. f....	0	5 G. D. Young, s. s....	3
W. P. O'Brien, 3d b....	3	2 E. J. Klein, c....	2
W. Strang, p....	4	2 R. J. Cunningham, p....	1
H. J. Philips, c....	4	2 J. Harbin, 1st b....	2
Totals.....	27	Totals.....	17
Innings.....	27	Innings.....	27
Ticonderoga's.....		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Novelty's.....		2 6 4 5 0 2 0 3 0	22
Timothy Sullivan, umpire.		0 0 1 9 5 1 0 1 0	17
E. B. Holloway, scorer.			
Played at Nagasaki, July 10, 1880.			
Time of game, 2 hours and 20 minutes.			

TIENNESEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Was to leave Boston, Sept. 2, for Newport, R. I., and will leave Newport in time to reach New York on the 10th.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Left Gravesend, Aug. 16, anchoring in Southampton waters on the same evening, and sailed for the Mediterranean Aug. 25.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left Boston, Aug. 8, for the coast of Cuba, which will be her cruising ground for the present.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breeze. Receiving ship, Boston.

WAUCHUSSETT, 8d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. We have private advices that this vessel arrived at Callao Bay, July 25, to join the squadron. Still off coast of Peru.

WAUNDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Sailed for Gibraltar, Aug. 8, after exchanging men with the *Saratoga*. She will remain on the coast of Italy until the arrival of the *Trenton* in the Mediterranean. Reported at Leghorn, Aug. 27.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN H. LONG has been appointed senior member, with Chief Engineer E. Wells as member, of a Board to examine heavy power punches at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Pa.

AFFAIRS at Norfolk Navy-yard continue active. Schooners arrive daily with materials for yards and docks and construction. About 2,000,000 bricks are being delivered from Alexandria, Va., by Mr. Brown, of Washington, contractor. Over three hundred men are employed in the former department, and the walls of new timber shed, the extension of pay office, and officers' stables are running up rapidly.

The Board of Naval Officers, Commodore Pierce Crosby President, Chief Engineers Stewart and McElwett, and Naval Constructors Hickborn and Boult, have completed their examination of the *Miantonomah* at Chester, Pa. The vessel will be sent to the Navy-yard, League Island.

A WRITER in the *Graphique* suggests that torpedoes and mines would be very useful in quickly subduing a fire among ships in harbor. Several such fires have taken place in New York harbor, and in each case it was found impossible to control the flames, which expired only when the ship sank. In one case a lumber yard was set on fire from a ship. Under such circumstances heroic treatment would probably be found more expedient and not more costly. Indeed it is cheaper to sink a ship in full rig than to burn her down to the water's edge, and our contemporary's suggestion deserves attention from the guardians of the harbor.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Enginer* suggests that war ships be provided with air compressors to force out water which enters a compartment after the ship's side has been penetrated by a torpedo explosion or the blow of a ram. In particular cases where the hole made was low down, this might be serviceable. Another correspondent thinks that by providing pumps of sufficient size the leak could be overcome by main strength, and he calculates that "the fighting ship, her sides pierced by fifty of the heaviest shot, and fairly struck by ten torpedoes, could safely seek, silent and solemn, a friendly shore." To accomplish this he would have eight pumps of the following dimensions: Water cylinders, 60 in. diameter; steam cylinder, 42 in. diameter; stroke, 60 in.; number of strokes, 46, single, per minute; diameter of suction and delivery, 42 in.; lift, 20 feet. This would require 32x30 feet of floor space; weight 85 tons, throw 1,000 tons of water per minute, and use about 2,700 indicated horse power.

HIS MAJESTY'S ships *Forrester* and *Blanche* arrived at Father Point, Quebec, Aug. 30, and are anchored, waiting for the Admiral's ship.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Kittery, Me., long a foreman in the ordnance department at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and a prominent church member, was recently arrested, charged with stealing copper from the yards.

Since the commencement of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, 350 vessels were detained by reason of defective hull, equipments, or machinery. Of these 376 were found unsafe, 6 were safe, and 5 were improperly detained; 125 ships were detained for overloading or improper loading, and they were all found unsafe.

THE BRAZILIAN CORVETTE, the *Vital de Oliveira*, Capt. Jules

Cesar de Noronha, arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 20, from Yokohama, in 42 days, under sail. She was built at Rio de Janeiro about 15 years since. She left Rio November, 1879, and proceeded through the Straits of Magellan; thence along the West Coast of South America, and then through the China waters, ending at Yokohama; thence to that port. She will remain at San Francisco some time and will proceed home, touching at Acapulco, Valparaiso, and through the Straits to Montevideo; thence to Rio. She carries 11 Whitworth guns, eight 32-pound, two 9-pound, and one 2-pound. She registers 1,890 tons, has engines of 200-horse power, and 116 men; crew, all told, 215. Only a few of her officers speak English. They are described as "a perfect body of gentlemen, and very obliging and attentive to visitors." Surgeon E. Hebersmith reports to the Marine Hospital Bureau that eighteen men from the *Vital de Oliveira* were admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco on Aug. 21, sixteen of whom were suffering from the rare disease known as beri-beri, or the "bad sickness of Ceylon."

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS OF THE COAST GUARD were opened Sept. 1, although the opening does not usually take place till later in the fall. The appropriation was large enough last year, however, to admit of an earlier opening, and it is necessary to set to work about Sept. 1, as it takes a couple of weeks to get everything in working order. The equinoctial storms generally come about the middle of September, but are likely to come at any time after the 1st. New life-saving stations are being built at Amagansett, L. I., Sea Bright, N. J., Cobb's Island, Va., and Pea Island. Those at Cobb's and Pea Islands are to supply the places of stations that were burned; the other two are for the purpose of furnishing greater facilities. In the interior also several stations are in course of construction, two on Lake Huron and one on Lake Michigan.

A DISPATCH of Sept. 1 from Victoria says that the bark

Malay, eight days from Ounalaska, brings no tidings of the

Jeannette, and reports that at Ounalaska the *Jeannette* is

given up for lost on account of the severity of last winter.

This is a rational explanation of the failure to hear from the *Jeannette*, but no proof of the loss of a vessel so well

equipped for the rough usage of the Arctic seas. The best

authorities are confident of her safety.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has rendered a decision of the question recently raised by the authorities of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., as to the power of a corporation of the State of Maryland to build a bridge across the River Severn above the Naval Academy at Annapolis in such manner as to impede the free navigation of that stream, and, perhaps, prevent the approach of United States ships to the Academy wharf. The Secretary decided that it is too late now to raise any question as to the right of a State to authorize the construction of bridges across navigable streams within its limits, and that if the bridge, after its completion, shall prove to be such an obstruction to navigation as is now anticipated, it will be quite as competent for Congress to remove it then as to prevent its construction now.

AT THE MEETING of the National Board of Steam Navigation in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 2d, the following resolutions were passed, after being amended to the effect that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial to present to Congress for the purpose of putting them into practical operation:

"Resolved, That this board recommends the establishment of a National Seagoing Harbor for those worthy seamen and officers who become permanently disabled in the line of duty, the same to be under the control of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

"Resolved, That the convention earnestly recommends to Congress the duty of fostering a system of training for the Navy and mercantile marine, whereby, when once again our flag shall have attained a position on the sea commensurate with the dignity and needs of the country, we shall not be under the necessity of calling upon Captains and crews of every nation but our own to command and sail our merchant ships, and shall avoid the shame of having to man our guns with other than American seamen."

A LETTER from Lieut.-Commander French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., was read in support of the last resolution, in which the writer took strong grounds for the establishment of a training school for the preparation of seamen.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 30.—Ensign Frederick H. Tyler, to temporary duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Cadet Midshipmen James Gray, Wm. E. Safford, Wilson W. Buchanan, Joseph M. Dickson, Lewis J. Clark, and Louis S. Van Duzer, to the Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Cadet Engineers Charles E. Manning and Winfield S. Sample, to the Ashland, per steamer of September 18, from San Francisco, Cal.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 30.—Ensign Frederick H. Tyler, to temporary duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Cadet Midshipmen James Gray, Wm. E. Safford, Wilson W. Buchanan, Joseph M. Dickson, Lewis J. Clark, and Louis S. Van Duzer, to the Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Cadet Engineers Charles E. Manning and Winfield S. Sample, to the Ashland, per steamer of September 18, from San Francisco, Cal.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 30.—Commander John W. Philip, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in connection with the preparation of the Ranger for service.

Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, from duty in charge of stores at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st of August and ordered to experimental duty at the yard on the 1st of September.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from experimental duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st of August, and ordered to duty in charge of stores at that yard.

AUGUST 31.—Commander Edwin M. Shepard, from the command of the Constellation, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Commander F. A. Cook, from the command of the Despatch, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant George W. Tyler, Raymond R. Rodgers, Chas. A. Stone, Charles Belknap and John C. Soley; Master Chas. R. Miles, Chas. H. Lyman and Corwin P. Rees, and Chaplain John S. Wallace, from the Constitution, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenants Wm. H. Parker and Richard Rush, Surgeon M. L. Ruth, Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, and Assistant Engineers Ass. M. Mattice, from the Despatch, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy.

Ensign George H. Peters, from the Coast Survey Steamer

Borde, and ordered to duty at the Nautical Almanac Office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles U. Gravatt and Charles T. Hibbett, from the Constellation, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, from the Constellation, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, from the Despatch, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Abraham V. Zane, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Cadet Engineer Albert E. Smith, from the Despatch, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineers Albert W. Stahl and Arthur T. Woods, from the Despatch, and ordered to the Galena.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Midshipmen Omenzo G. Dodge and Albert W. Grant, from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, from the Navy-yard, New York, and granted leave for two months.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain S. B. Luce, commanding training ship Minnesota, for one month from September 2.

To Commander A. T. Mahan, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from September 6.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neill, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, during the month of September.

To Lieutenant John H. C. Coffin, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from September 6.

To Lieutenant Wm. B. Rhodes, attached to the Naval Magazine, Bellevue, Washington, for one month from Sept. 6.

To Lieutenant Franklin Hanford, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from September 14.

To Lieutenant A. B. Wyckoff for one month.

To Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, attached to the Marine Barracks at Washington, during the month of September.

To Lieutenant E. Kershner, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for two weeks from September 11.

To Surgeon George A. Bright, attached to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for six weeks from September 19.

To Mate S. T. C. Smith, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from September 6.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, attached to the receiving ship *Parsaic*, for one month from September 13.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of September.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Paymaster John Furey has been extended two weeks.

The leave of Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. MacConnell has been extended six months.

The leave of Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash has been extended three weeks.

WARRANTED.

George R. Willis, now on board the Wachusett, Pacific Station, a Boatswain in the Navy from October 22, 1878.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of the General Court-martial in the case of Pay-Inspector George L. Davis has been remitted from July 7, 1880.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 1, 1880:

Eugene Sullivan, coxswain, August 22, Naval Hospital, New York.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 30.—Second Lieutenant Henry Whiting, from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st of August, and ordered to report at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on the 1st of September for duty at that post.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1880.

General Order No. 233.

A revised code of "Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," having been approved by nearly all the maritime nations of the world, and adopted by them, to go into effect on the 1st September, 1880, thus becoming an integral part of the law of the sea, it is hereby adopted for the naval service of the United States, to go into effect on the above-mentioned date, in so far as the navigation of naval vessels outside of United States territorial waters is concerned. Within the waters of the United States, naval vessels will be guided by the regulations for preventing collisions as specified in Section 423 of the Revised Statutes.

Navy Department General Order No. 34, dated May 4, 1864, and forming Appendix No. 2 of the United States Naval Regulations, is hereby rescinded; and the precepts of the Revised Regulations and of the United States Statutes hereto appended will be strictly complied with in accordance with the above specifications.

A careful examination and comparison of the appended code is enjoined upon all officers of the Navy, especially of those parts of the Revised Regulations which are printed in italics, as it is in them that the modifications from the old rules exist.

W. M. JEFFERS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Treasury Department will as soon as possible promulgate, through every Collector of Customs, the following letter written to a ship owner in New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, September 1, 1880.

Your letter of the 28th ult. was duly received, in which you inquire whether the rules of the road for preventing collisions at sea which have been adopted by many maritime nations, and which are to go into effect from this date are binding upon American vessels in foreign waters. You are informed in reply that Congress has not authorized the repeal or modification of the rules of the road embodied in section 423 of the Revised Statutes, and this department has accordingly no authority to declare the new rules binding upon the American commercial marine. This department has, however, been officially informed by the Department of State, that in the event of difficulties arising between American and British ships that would involve the submission of cases to British courts, the decisions would be rendered according to the new rule. It is presumed that in the event of similar difficulties arising between the vessels of this country and those of any other that has adopted the new rules, a similar disposition would be made of such cases.

Should American vessels, however, while navigating foreign waters conform to the new regulations such conformity would entail no penalties on the return of an American vessel to this country. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. J. N. Palmer, U. S. Army;
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Army.

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The expectation that no appointment will be made in Gen. Myer's place until the President's return is confirmed by an order from the Secretary of War, assigning Adjutant General Drum to the duties of Chief Signal Officer, in addition to the usual work of his office. If the ultimate appointment is as good as the temporary one, the vexed question of succession will be well decided.

THERE was fished up from Champlain the other day a musket bearing the date 1811. The weapon, except the butt, is entirely composed of copper and is remarkably well preserved.

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THE PLACE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE death of Gen. MYER brings to the front the old question whether the Signal Service should be a civilian or a military organization. It goes without saying that the work done is not of a military kind. Meteorological observation is a special branch of science, requiring knowledge of a peculiarly abstruse and unusual kind. It is most nearly allied to astronomy, and indeed may be said to form one of the principal divisions of that science, and yet it is so special in its character that not every astronomer is an accomplished meteorologist.

We pointed out last week the eminent services of Gen. MYER and the extraordinary reputation which he won by his labors. But his success, and even the fact that this success was largely due to his happy appreciation of the advantages which such a service would derive from a close imitation of military organization, should not blind us to the questions which are called up by the necessity of appointing his successor.

That successor will necessarily be taken from one of three classes: the military, and we see that the gossip of Washington hastened to mention the names of General MILES, General ABBOUR, General RUGER, and Captain HOWGATE in this connection; or the civilian, and we know that the appointment of some one of those gentlemen to whom the Signal Service already owes so much would be very gratifying to the large and deeply interested body of scientific men in the country; or the Navy can be called upon to assume the direction. The proper place of the organization in the Services is a question that is entirely distinct from the person chosen. The work is new, there is no special training school for its officers established, and there need be no red tape obstructions to putting the best man in the right place.

The question we are discussing is simply one of classification, but that is one of the most necessary requirements of government. It is not for the Treasury to conduct war nor for the Navy to manage land sales. By the force of natural association the astronomical work of the Government was assigned to the Navy, for the reason that the movements of ships are regulated by astronomical observations. It would certainly seem to

be but reasonable to assign the meteorological work to the Navy as a natural part of its astronomical labors. Indeed, if the established assignment of duty to the different departments of the public service is carried out, we do not see how the Signal Service can be placed anywhere but in the Navy. Its present connection with the Army is explained by the fact that Gen. MYER served with that arm, but there has never been any evidence that the Army was the proper place for it. In fact the determination with which its chief assumed and held on to the scientific honors of the Service greatly offended the scientific men of the country, and a few years ago the Army was made the subject of adverse criticism on that ground. The Army already carries load enough, and should be removed from the danger of criticism for services foreign to its character, and over which it cannot exert a just control.

There is nothing in the character of the Signal Service which makes a connection with the Army necessary. Its work is purely scientific, and will not be improved by martial titles. It has obtained a very honorable place in public appreciation, but its honors are all its own and do not seem to shed any lustre upon the Army.

It is hardly probable that the President will appoint a successor to Gen. MYER before his return from the West, and then it will be advisable to take the sense of those most interested in this question. Meteorological work is now an established and popular branch of the public service, and it is high time to give it a permanent position in its natural resting place. Congress can easily make the changes required, and the truth of what we have said as to the present incongruous relations of the corps is sustained by the undoubted fact that all the military titles now used can be altered or swept away completely without in the least reducing the usefulness of their possessors.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey publishes a work,* by Lieut.-Commander SIGSBEE, U. S. N., in which the ingenious additions to the machinery of deep sea sounding and dredging, made during the four years' service of that officer on the *Blake*, are minutely described. The book is, perhaps, unique among those that treat of the fascinating subject of deep sea exploration, in being entirely confined to the description of appliances and methods of operation. Even in this field it does not attempt to give a summary of all the devices used in the world, but only of those new forms which have been introduced upon the *Blake* as the result of constant experience and improvement. It is a monograph of invention in a peculiar province. The fact that a book of more than 200 pages, with 41 plates and several illustrations in the text, is needed for the description, is an evidence of the extent and importance of the changes made.

Deep sea exploration has been one of the most prominent departments of scientific activity for twenty years, and its result has been the upsetting of many old ideas, the discovery of much that is new and suggestive, and even the opening of profound questions upon the physics of the globe which were undreamed of until revealed by direct exploration. Begun by the happy enterprise of an English captain, our Navy speedily joined in the early development of the new method of exploration, which almost immediately took its place among the useful sciences by the expeditions made to determine a route for the Atlantic telegraph cable. From various causes our activity on the broad seas dwindled away, while England, with the imperial policy that has given and maintains her just supremacy in everything that is done from a ship's deck, has sent vessels to scour the abysses of the great oceans. With less brilliancy, but equal usefulness, we have undertaken the task of studying the Gulf Stream in its life, its temperatures, depth, currents, character of bottom, oscillations of position, and all the phenomena of the most important moving body of water in the world. We may well be content with our task, which promises results as instructive and valuable as any undertaking in the whole domain of knowledge.

The work is carried on in the Coast Survey by officers of the Navy who serve four years continuously, and this system has proved to be fruitful in valuable criticism of old methods and invention of new. Especially was the period of Lieut.-Commander SIGSBEE's service one of development in apparatus. Nearly every appliance described has been modified by him or his subordinates, and most or all of the innovations have successfully stood the test of actual use. We despair of conveying

* Deep Sea Soundings and Dredging: A Description and Discussion of the Methods and Appliances Used on board the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer *Blake*, by Charles D. Sigsbee, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N. Government Printing Office.

to our readers an idea of what has been done. A mere list would be useless and a description would make a volume. Many of the illustrations given are copies of photographs done by the heliotype process, and show the admirable uses of that method.

THE PENSION INTEREST.

VAST as the dealings of the Pension Bureau are known to be, we doubt if the country was prepared for Commissioner BENTLEY's statement that the number of present and prospective pensioners is 582,000, and the payments that will be made to them when their claims are all investigated, \$56,000,000 a year. Capitalized at 4 per cent. interest this represents \$1,400,000,000, and to this sum must be added \$308,000,000 arrears on pending claims. Truly the Commissioner is justified in enlarging upon the magnitude of what he calls the "pension interest." "Except the National debt," said Mr. BENTLEY, "there is no single national interest in this country dependent for its existence and proper care upon the wise, prudent, and statesmanlike action of the Government, equal in magnitude to the pension interest, and that is scarcely its superior in that respect; while as to the number of persons affected and to be benefited by it, the pension interests surpass in importance the National debt in the proportion of four to one. It is by the number of persons interested, and not by the amount involved, that the magnitude and importance of the pension question is properly to be measured." If the Government succeeds in funding its outstanding 6 per cent. bonds at 3½ per cent. the debt and the pension obligation will represent nearly equal amounts.

The figures given represent the state of things on the 30th of June last, and during the interval new claims have been entered at the rate of 150 per day. It will be noticed that the Commissioner grouped the claims still unexamined with those already passed upon. The latter at present number only 245,000 and require but \$36,000,000 a year for their payment, and Mr. BENTLEY explains his confidence in throwing in the \$20,000,000 which the unexamined claims represent, by saying that under the present law he has very little opportunity for criticism. A claim that is put in is pretty sure to pass. The records of the Pension Office were not planned for a business of such immense extent, and they are inadequate to its requirements. In an office where the work daily fell behind the accumulations for a long time, it is not surprising that 40,000 claims are not even entered, and as to criticising the claims that is impossible.

In three years only 500 fraudulent claims were discovered, and we think any statistician will acknowledge that the proportion must be higher than one-fifth of one per cent. for that period, or one-fifteenth of one per cent. per year. Considering the known looseness of the methods of doing business, and the ease with which conspiracies can be successfully carried out, it is more probable that ten per cent. is a minimum for the proportion of fraudulent claims. It has been estimated as high as thirty per cent. The determination with which the attack on the Treasury is made is shown in the fact that the 500 rascals found out had filed 4,397 affidavits. Of these 3,084 were utterly false; and of the false affidavits 386 were made by officers belonging to the commands of the soldiers who made the claims. There were also 92 forgeries committed. Before these fraudulent cases were discovered the Government had paid upon them \$527,935.13.

The country bears these frauds without complaint in the strength of its desire to do full justice to its defenders. But it is an old maxim that the frauds of scoundrels menace the welfare of the honest. If we could root out the false claimants from the lists of our pensioners the honest ones would stand all the stronger in their rights. A pension is a life estate in property to a certain amount, and it should be considered on both sides as real and sacred as any other property. A system for sifting out the frauds would not hazard the rights of those who merit pensions, and it would not even affect very seriously the welfare of those who have been soldiers, for it is generally believed that the fraudulent pensions are mostly held by claim agents, attorneys, and a large gang of conspirators who have no military record.

The 582,000 directly interested persons are distributed throughout the country, as nearly as can be calculated, about as follows: In the States north of Maryland and the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi and Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas on the west, from 2,000 to 3,000 in each Congressional district. In the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and the States on the Pacific coast, with the Territories, in proportion to population, from 1,000 to 1,500; and from 300 to 500 in the Congressional districts of the Southern States.

GEN. STANNUS AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

There are trials and tribulations for the army officers in Her Majesty's service which we think are greater than those which our officers have to endure. In the British army favoritism and the management at the Horse Guards appears to do all that is possible to destroy the *esprit de corps* of the army. It is true that we have no extended knowledge of the management of the affairs of the English War Office and the Horse Guards, but from some pamphlets published by Gen. Stannus, and from the article published in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, August, 1880, in review of the case, we are forced to the belief that they sometimes arrange matters more to accord with the wishes of favorites than to do full justice to old and faithful officers. At the same time we think that intelligent and experienced officers will consider as indecorous and unmilitary the conduct of Gen. Stannus in making his complaints which are embodied in a long letter to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge. This is more in the form of a dissertation on the management of the army and advice as to its better government, than a respectful statement of grievances. With us if a general officer were to volunteer a letter of advice to the General of the Army, and then in a fit of ill humor box up his brevet commissions and send them to the General and tell him to go to the devil with them, he would be laughed at, or perhaps be credited with being a little out of the way mentally. But this is just what Gen. Stannus did, for he packs up his decorations—ten in all—received for distinguished services, and sends them to the Duke of Cambridge to be disposed of by him "as he may think fit," and he retires from the army in disgust.

Gen. Stannus comes from a long line of military ancestors. His grandfather took with him to his grave a ball received in his body in the American war of the Revolution, and his uncles and cousins were officers in the Peninsular war, at Waterloo, and in various parts of the world. The General himself entered the Indian army in 1841 as cornet, and after hard and meritorious service he rose through all the grades to that of lieutenant-general. It was while commanding a brigade in the division of Gen. Troup, in 1868, at Agra, in India, that he incurred the displeasure of his commanding general, by appearing with his staff in white linen dress, which was not prescribed as uniform, and then the trouble commenced. Gen. Stannus tried to make himself, his staff, and the troops, comfortable, for it was as hot in April at Agra, as it is in St. Louis, we will say, in July. It was torture to wear cloth clothes, but, as with us, the linen were not uniform. And so Gen. Troup writes to Gen. Stannus from Meerut, that he had issued an order on the subject of uniforms, and that he had "adopted that course out of no consideration to you (Gen. S.), for I was so much displeased with your conduct that I felt you had forfeited all claims to mine." And he goes on to say that "it is a perfect marvel to me how any officer, but more particularly one of your rank, entrusted with the responsible command of a brigade, should urge such an excuse for disobeying the positive orders of your immediate superior." Now, Gen. Stannus had participated in every important battle that had occurred in India for twenty years, and he had been highly complimented in every grade, from that of cornet to general, and he had received any number of decorations, but he was fixed for the future. Under the rules of service in India he ought to have had a division in the Indian army, but he had incurred the displeasure of his superiors, and he was transferred to the British army, where his pay was cut down from 1,300 pounds to 456 pounds, and so he "cursed and quit." The whole history of Gen. Stannus and the Horse Guards is too long to print, but it is interesting reading.

COAST DEFENCES.

The forthcoming report of the Chief of Engineers will, of course, be a new chapter in the serial exhibition of the insufficient defence of our coast, a work that is only too certain to have—"to be continued," instead of "finis" written at its end. For instance, the fort at Sandy Hook, which is the most advanced work in the New York system, has had nothing done to it for years, and yet it commands the mile wide channel, sufficient for the largest ironclads in the world, and the noble bay large enough to contain any force our rivals are capable of sending us. The Chief urges the completion of this work and its armament with heavy rifled guns.

On the opposite approach to New York stand Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, which have had nothing done on them during the past year. The Chief points out that in each case the site is restricted and does not admit of rapid work. We cannot declare war and then get ready for it. Here, too, immense interests are involved, and very positive language is used in urging the

necessities of the position. "The steady improvement of the channel through Hell Gate, the rapid extension of the City of New York toward the upper end of the island, bringing property of immense value within range of bombardment by a fleet which has passed the line defended by Fort Schuyler and the Fort on Willet's Point, and the fact that these batteries are in a state to render a great increase of strength possible with comparatively small expenditure should make this channel perhaps the first in the United States to receive attention."

For the works in New York State the following appropriations are asked: Fort Niagara, \$2,000; Fort Ontario, \$50,000; Fort Montgomery, \$33,000; Fort Schuyler, \$50,000; Fort at Willet's Point, \$80,000; Governor's Island, \$75,000; Fort Wood, \$40,000; Fort Hamilton, \$75,000; Fort Mortar Battery, \$1,100; Fort Lafayette, \$200,000; Fort Wadsworth, \$9,000; Fort Tompkins, \$75,000; Glacis Mortar Battery, Staten Island, \$500; Battery Hudson, \$20,000; South Mortar Battery, \$9,000; South Cliff Battery, \$37,000; Fort at Sandy Hook, \$150,000.

The works included in the inner line of defence for New York appear to be nearly completed, so far as construction is concerned, but those in the outer line have been grievously neglected. As a considerable time must elapse before any important results can be attained even with the best work upon them, there is all the more necessity for taking measures to increase the efficiency of what we have to the highest possible point, and that can be done only in one way—by introducing the heaviest rifled guns the works will bear. With all the careful and well considered engineering which has been spent upon these defences they are weak offensively, and they will never attain the efficiency they should until the acknowledged experience of all other nations is accepted, and the best armament that can be obtained is mounted in the works.

The defences of Boston appear to be in somewhat better shape than those of New York, and the sum asked for all of them is \$350,000. Other works on the Massachusetts coast are estimated to need \$70,000, and in Rhode Island \$80,000. The excellence of the New London Harbor makes it very desirable to defend this point as strongly as possible, and the \$65,000 asked for is intended merely to complete the batteries at Forts Trumbull and Griswold, without providing for new works in an outer line of defence. For the Maine and New Hampshire coasts \$83,000 is asked. Many of the estimates are for changes which the introduction of heavier guns will require, an improvement which seems to be properly valued at Washington.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent, Z. L. W., gives a useful account of the railroads building in the West, south of the Union Pacific. He writes from Santa Fe, and says that the first mile of track in New Mexico was laid a little more than a year ago. Now there are 283 miles belonging to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R. Its present southern terminus is within about 175 miles of El Paso, at which point it will cross into Old Mexico if the company is successful in its negotiations with the government of that country. Between Socorro and El Paso, the main line of the road will be built in a southwesterly direction towards Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and several miles of iron have been laid northeast from Guaymas. In a year, probably, this company will be running its trains to El Paso and across into Old Mexico, while in 1882 the line will be open to Guaymas. The same Company is also building a line westward from Albuquerque to San Diego and San Francisco, of which 300 miles are under contract.

The Southern Pacific of California has also entered New Mexico, having crossed the broad Territory of Arizona, and now the gap between this and the road previously named is only 300 miles. In fact, it is possible that President Hayes will return from California by this route. The Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-gauge road is coming down through Colorado, and has reached Alamosa about 130 miles due north from Santa Fe.

Those who know the configuration of the Rocky Mountains will not need to be told that the engineering of these roads is sometimes very bold. In latitude 58 deg. N. one can walk around this mountain chain, which there consists of low hills only; but as the chain stretches southward it rises to bolder and bolder heights, and the Atchison road will have grades of 186 feet to the mile, which immensely exceeds the 95 feet on the Pennsylvania and 116 feet on the Baltimore and Ohio, or similar grades which form the *maxima* on the Union Pacific. The highest bridges in the world will be those that cross the Grand Canon of the Colorado. The Atchison road will have a single span 400 feet long and

1,600 feet above the water. The completion of these roads will have the greatest effect upon the comfort and labors of our Army in the West.

OURAY, head chief of the Utes, who has just died, "was about the best man of his tribe, and we would probably have been at peace with his people so long as he might have been permitted to live. There is no immediate prospect of trouble owing to Ouray's death. The Chief Sapovanara, who has been elected to succeed, as head chief, is a man of considerable ability, and he has been in full accord with Ouray on all the questions involved in the present negotiations for an amicable settlement of their affairs with the Government. The Southern Utes, controlled in a very great degree by their chief, Ignates, have been averse to the ratification of the treaty, but Ignates is not actuated by any desire for the permanent good of his band. He does not understand why he also should not receive an annuity of \$1,000 per annum as Ouray did, or as the successor to the latter will receive; for as we understand it the annuity is to revert to the one who is chosen by the Utes to succeed the dead chief.

In the meantime the military arrangements in Colorado have been made with a view to probable difficulties in the future, and if by the middle of October—when we understand the question of the ratification is to come up—the recalcitrant element among the Utes should prevail, the troops will be in a position to be the masters of the situation.

The Adjutant-General has published an extremely judicious order reversing the practice of deducting the time spent by officers in hunting from the regulation allowance for "leave of absence." By the new rule permission to hunt is not charged as leave, provided the officer files a certificate with his Commanding Officer.

"that his time has been employed solely in hunting, and furnishes as complete a description of the country passed over as circumstances permit." It will be observed that the order recognizes the benefits that the Service may derive from private hunting expeditions, by which information may be obtained that will be of great value in time of emergency. There is no doubt that under the peculiar conditions of frontier life, the hunt not only supplies a useful and invigorating amusement, but leads to the minute knowledge of an un-mapped region. Hitherto officers have paid for their hunting propensities by the loss of their dearly won leave. We congratulate them on the change. Indeed, we may congratulate them in general upon having now at the head of the Adjutant-General's Department an officer whose experience in every grade of the Service, from that of a private soldier to that of a general officer, has not only made him thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the Service, but has established that sympathetic relation between the war office and the rank and file of the Army, the want of which has in former times been a subject of just complaint.

In order to continue the work of exact longitude determinations, the Navy Department will shortly send Lieut.-Commanders F. M. Green and Charles H. Davis, with their assistants, Lieut. J. A. Norris and Master S. C. Lemly, to the Asiatic Station to determine telegraphically the longitudes of places in China, Japan and the Eastern Archipelago, which are connected by submarine cables with the primary meridian of Greenwich.

The U. S. S. *Palos* will be used to transport the observers and instruments from place to place, and will be commanded by Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green, who will have charge of the expedition. The measurement will commence at Yokohama, Japan, or Vladivostok, Siberia, and will be carried through the Japanese and Chinese ports to Singapore and Madras, there connecting with the measurement made from England by the officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. The north point of Australia and the east point of Java may also be included. The companies owning the telegraph cables have very liberally offered the free use of their lines to the U. S. Government, and application has been made through the State Department to the respective governments for permission to make the necessary astronomical observations. The French Government have already issued orders to the Governor of Cochin China to furnish the expedition all possible facilities for landing at Saigon, and for establishing a temporary station there. It is intended that work shall be commenced in Japan early in the spring of 1881, and the expedition will be absent from the United States about a year. A very successful measurement of the same kind was made in 1878 and 1879 from Greenwich Observatory through Lisbon and the Brazilian ports to Buenos Ayres, with the surprising result that till now the city of Lisbon has been laid down more than two

miles east of its true position. A detailed report of this work is now in press and will shortly be published.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Log Line," answers the question put by the *Sesamehaka* jury to engineers, and printed by us two weeks ago, and styles it "very sensible." Unfortunately he acknowledges that the question calls for *quality* of steam, and then proceeds to give a formula for determining *pressure*. He says: "Expressions like the question under discussion are purely technical, but common to various professions, as, speaking to the leadsmen, 'how much water did you get,' or to the machinist, 'how much steam have you got,' and so on." Inasmuch as every boiler carries steam gauges for determining the quantity of steam, as well as others for the pressure, we do not think our correspondent has fully established his case, though the language he quotes is undoubtedly to the point. The interest of the question is contained in the query, whether there is *any* means of ascertaining the height of the water in a boiler which has no blow-off cocks. We do not print our correspondent's formula because he merely gives the mathematics of the case without describing the mechanical means of obtaining the data necessary to use the formula, which is what the jury probably expected to obtain.

A CORRESPONDENT—a post school teacher—writes us an interesting letter in regard to the propriety of the teacher being allowed a reasonable latitude in the matter of corporal punishment, which he thinks would insure to the benefit of all concerned. We presume the custom in this respect is not the same at every post, but is governed by post orders, as there is no general regulation on the subject. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is an old proverb, but these old proverbs are not held in so much respect now-a-days as formerly.

THERE was a very successful trial of the new Hotchkiss breech-loading projectiles at Sandy Hook on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Projectiles for the new breech-loading 8-inch gun and the new breech-loading field gun were experimented with. The Ordnance Board, Colonels Crispin and Baylor and Major Conly conducted the trial. Trials of these projectiles will be continued at intervals for some time to come, in order to thoroughly master the subject of adapting projectiles to our breech-loading cannon. Very great improvement in efficiency and economy is looked for.

The appointments to fill the vacant places in the Pay Department will probably have to wait upon the President's return from his western trip, which will be near the 1st of November. As the Secretary of War and General Sherman are with the President matters are likely to be dull in Washington for a time.

Da. I. I. HAYES, in a letter confirming the judgment of Prof. Nordenstjold that there is no good reason yet to question the safety of the *Jeanette* says: "She has one of the best captains (Lt. Goo. W. De Long, U. S. N.) our Navy or any other could furnish—brave, intelligent, cultured, and, what is more, a good sailor, a cool headed man and a sagacious commander. Having gone out to reach the Pole, he is not likely to return until he has made a serious effort—he is not that sort of a man—and for that serious effort this summer was his only time."

A DISTRESSING accident has occurred on the river Ebro, in Spain, by which seventy-nine officers and soldiers have been drowned. A regiment of the line was crossing on a pontoon bridge, the band playing gayly, when an awful crash was heard, and the bridge gave way, carrying into the river more than one hundred men and officers. The bridge was established temporarily for use during repairs to a stone bridge at the town of Logrono.

(Correspondence of Army and Navy Journal.)

THE TORPEDO SCHOOL.

NEXT, R. I., Sept. 2, 1880.

The closing exercises and examination of the Torpedo class took place to-day, and some successful experiments were witnessed by the Board.

Monday, the Board of Visitors, consisting of Com. J. Blakely Greighton, Captain Ralph Chandler, and Commanders W. A. Kirkland and R. F. Bradford, were received at the station by Captain Ramsay and the officers of the Torpedo School, together with those under instruction. A submarine salute of eleven torpedoes was fired, after which the various departments and buildings of the station were inspected. The island, thanks to the copious showers lately, presented a beautiful appearance, and evidences of great care and order were visible everywhere. The day being rainy no experiments were made.

Tuesday was devoted to explosives, Professor Hill instructor, and to electricity, Lieut. Commander Caldwell. In the former subject, the various papers so ably and creditably discussed by the members of the class, were drawn by lot. Illustrations of the manner of making gunpowder and gun cotton were shown by the magic lantern, and the methods of making nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and carbonic acid gas, were practically shown in the laboratory.

The knotty and difficult subject of electricity was next handled with an ease which showed remarkable application on the part of the officers considering the shortness of time allowed for the course—three months. In the course of this examination a 100-pounder torpedo was exploded in the

harbor, by means of an ingenious apparatus, placed in the lecture room, and the invention of a former officer on duty here. The Board next witnessed the workings of a mechanically controlled launch in the harbor, whose movements were directed by Lieut.-Commander Bradford on shore. By means of electricity, fourteen different things were done, namely: Start, stop, back, starboard, port, steady, drop four countermines and explode them. These were all successfully done, to the great gratification of the Board, and the boat steered back to the starting point.

Wednesday was devoted to the subjects of Torpedoes and Fuses, in charge of Lieut.-Commanders Bradford and Goodrich respectively. The descriptions of the Lay and the Whitehead torpedoes were listened to with much interest by the Board. In the course of the day various torpedoes were exploded from the *Nina* and the steam launches, including improvised torpedoes.

The torpedo exercises before the Board were completed Thursday morning. They consisted of a trial of the Lay torpedo, which was manipulated by electricity from the shore by Lieut.-Commander R. B. Bradford, who stood on the torpedo station dock with a key-board before him. The boat was controlled at will, and made to stop and go ahead, and also to go to port and to starboard without any commotion. The concluding experiment consisted of a trial of the torpedo boat *Lightning*, which was made to steam, according to the report, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Lieut.-Commander Goodrich was at the engine, and Lieut.-Commander Caldwell at the wheel. Both experiments were very satisfactory. The Board are now making up their report.

On the whole it may be said that the Board are greatly pleased with the condition of the station, and the results of the examination, both reflecting great credit on Capt. Ramsay and the officers in charge, as well as upon the class which is now about to disperse. The following are the members of the class: Commanders Phythian, Watson, Whitehead, Brown, Merriman, Nichols, Miller, Pieron, Babellion, Lieut.-Commander Nelson, Lieutenant Houston, Stockton, Rich, Beehler, Wright, Comley, Wyckoff, Masters Lowry, Green, Ensigns Veeder and Flyne.

ENGLISH CRUISING SQUADRONS.

The following compilation, made up for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, from a tabulated list of vessels in commission on the 1st of August, 1880, taken from the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, gives a fair idea of the strength of England's cruising squadrons in time of peace:

Mediterranean Squadron.—Ironclads, 6, mounting 49 guns, manned by 2,700 men.

Rapid Cruiser, 1, mounting 10 guns, manned by 300 men. Sloop of War, 1, mounting 3 guns, manned by 125 men. Sailing Sloop, 1, mounting 5 guns, manned by 80 men. Steam Gunboats, 11, mounting 37 guns, manned by 819 men.

Total—Vessels, 20, mounting 104 guns, manned by 4,083 men.

Pacific Squadron.—Ironclad, 2, mounting 23 guns, manned by 305 men.

Corvettes, 2, mounting 26 guns, manned by 459 men. Sloops of War, 5, mounting 28 guns, manned by 622 men. Gunboat, 1, mounting 4 guns, manned by 72 men. Total—Vessels, 10, mounting 81 guns, manned by 2,058 men.

North America and West India Squadron.—Ironclad, 1, mounting 12 guns, manned by 500 men. Floating Battery, 1, mounting 8 guns, manned by 73 men. Corvettes, 4, mounting 50 guns, manned by 859 men. Sloops of War, 2, mounting 10 guns, manned by 245 men. Gunboats, 5, mounting 17 guns, manned by 409 men. Total—Vessels, 13, mounting 97 guns, manned by 2,262 men.

South East Coast of America Squadron.—Corvette, 1, mounting 12 guns, manned by 232 men. Gunboats, 3, mounting 11 guns, manned by 224 men. Total—Vessels, 4, mounting 23 guns, manned by 456 men.

Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Squadron.—Corvettes, 2, mounting 28 guns, manned by 603 men. Gunboats, 7, mounting 30 guns, manned by 481 men. Storeship, 1, mounting 10 guns, manned by 42 men. Total—Vessels, 10, mounting 68 guns, manned by 1,106 men.

China Squadron.—Ironclads, 2, mounting 18 guns, manned by 609 men. Corvettes, 5, mounting 73 guns, manned by 1,217 men. Sloops of War, 4, mounting 18 guns, manned by 396 men. Gunboats, 13, mounting 48 guns, manned by 949 men. Guardship, 1, mounting 2 guns, manned by 268 men. Total—Vessels, 25, mounting 159 guns, manned by 3,499 men.

East India Squadron.—Corvettes, 2, mounting 28 guns, manned by 600 men. Sloops of War, 4, mounting 33 guns, manned by 682 men. Gunboats, 6, mounting 30 guns, manned by 508 men. Total—Vessels, 12, mounting 81 guns, manned by 1,790 men.

Australia Squadron.—Corvettes, 3, mounting 39 guns, manned by 707 men. Sloops of War, 2, mounting 12 guns, manned by 240 men. Schooners, 5, mounting 6 guns, manned by 141 men. Total—Vessels, 10, mounting 57 guns, manned by 1,038 men.

Special Service.—Frigate, 1, mounting 31 guns, manned by 515 men.

Corvette, 1, mounting 16 guns, manned by 385 men. Gunboat, 1, mounting 2 guns, manned by 70 men. Troop Ships, 12, mounting 27 guns, manned by 2,292 men. Total—Vessels, 15, mounting 76 guns, manned by 3,562 men.

Naval Reserve, Channel Squadron and Dock-yard Service.—Ironclads, 18, mounting 222 guns, manned by 5,530 men. Frigates, 1, mounting 6 guns, manned by 176 men. Gunboats, 19, mounting 47 guns, manned by 875 men. Guard and Drill-ships, 28, mounting old smooth bores, manned by 3,379 men.

Total—Vessels, 61, mounting 275 guns, manned by 9,960 men.

Omitting from these lists the guard and store ships and their guns, but counting their crews, we find as the total effective force of England, in commission at this date:

Ironclads..... 25, mounting 332 guns, manned by 10,317 men.

Rapid Cruiser..... 1 " 10 " " " 300 "

Corvettes..... 20 " 272 " " " 5,062 "

Sloops of War..... 18 " 104 " " " 2,310 "

Gunboats..... 66 " 216 " " " 4,387 "

Schooners..... 5 " 6 " " " 141 "

Troop Ships..... 12 " 27 " " " 2,292 "

Total—Vessels 147 " 967 " " " 24,809 "

This grand total is a little less than forty per cent. of the strength of the navy as it appears in official returns.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.

ADMIRAL MULLANY TO COMMODORE WELLS.
2124 SPEUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA,
August 27th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I regret that a letter of mine, in your issue of June 26th last, should have given rise to a correspondence before the public in which the main point at issue seems to have been lost sight of by Commodore Wells, who dwells with acrimony upon the "insinuations" which said letter is thought to contain.

I now beg to reiterate clearly what I claim, and shall continue to claim, in regard to the action in Mobile Bay. To any statement at variance with this I shall give a prompt and emphatic denial.

Briefly, then, I claim to have commanded the two vessels, the *Oneida* and *Galena*, the latter by virtue of my seniority, until the battle, as far as concerned those vessels, was nearly, if not quite over; I having been wounded by one of the last shots that took effect upon them.

I have consistently maintained this point, and have sustained it by the testimony of competent and reliable witnesses, officers whose words no one would question. I have already published, in the JOURNAL of July 31st last, letters from Commander Huntington, Lieutenant Kellogg, Chief Engineer Hunt, and Commander Cotton, in which they clearly support my statement concerning the time at which I was wounded.

With the inference drawn by Commodore Wells from my letter of June 21, I feel that I have no concern. My letter of July 6 stated plainly that I wished to show that he could not be personally cognizant of the time at which certain events occurred on board the *Oneida*.

I have no disposition to disparage the services of Commodore Wells at Mobile, or anywhere else, except so far as his claims conflict with my own record of services in that memorable battle.

It may be asserted that Admiral Farragut's letter to Commodore Wells strengthens the position taken by the latter. But by no possibility could Admiral Farragut be personally acquainted with each particular incident in such a battle. And I have the strongest reason to believe that had his life been spared he would have addressed me a letter sustaining my position.

As bearing upon this, I herewith publish a letter from Major Montgomery, his private secretary.

I feel as much as any one the honor due to the great Admiral under whom I served, whose brilliant daring I admired, whose disregard of obstacles deemed insurmountable the world wondered at. That, in one of his most famous victories, I followed his lead, a volunteer for the battle from a vessel unfit for the fight, is, I think, sufficient proof of the high respect I had for his abilities as a commander-in-chief. Personally, I enjoyed his friendship, and yield to none in love for the memory of the man as well as admiration for the officer.

Begging indulgence for intruding upon your space with so much that is personal to myself,

I am, very respectfully,

J. R. M. MULLANY, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

CALLAO, PERU, Nov. 8, 1875, U. S. FLAGSHIP RICHMOND.

To Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, U. S. N.:

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: The receipt of your communication of the 20th ult. from Aspinwall, affords me an opportunity I have long desired, of correcting an impression under which I know you have labored, in respect to a letter written by direction of the late Admiral Farragut to Commander C. H. Wells, U. S. Navy, upon the subject of his personal action in the memorable battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

As you are well aware, I was not only at the time referred to, but several years before, the Private Secretary of the late Admiral, and I am proud to add, his intimate, personal, and confidential friend.

I was with him unceasingly during the last four years of his life, attended by him bedside throughout the illness which terminated his brilliant career on earth, and candidly believe there was not a wish or expression which fell from his lips during that time which can now recall with as much clearness as if it had been uttered yesterday.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in making a statement which, I think, will answer all the points of your letter, and, at the same time, convince you that your services were neither overlooked nor under-estimated by the gallant old Admiral.

Shortly after the arrival of Admiral Farragut in Portsmouth, N. H., Captain, then Commander, Wells, requested him, in my presence, to write him a letter over his own signature, commendatory of his conduct in the battle of Mobile Bay, which he anxiously desired to preserve in his family as a valuable heirloom, and not for publication. This letter was accordingly written, and upon my representing to the Admiral that Commander Wells desired to make it public, he (the Admiral) remarked that he would prefer that it should be considered as a *private document*. When, shortly afterwards, it actually appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Admiral simply expressed surprise that it had been published without his consent, inasmuch as it had been given for a family record only.

Several weeks thereafter, and the very day after the Admiral was compelled by his physician to succumb to the malady which had long threatened a life, he remained by his bed when your first letter arrived, and subsequently wrote through your nephew, Mr. Fraley, both calling attention to the seeming injustice done you by inference in the letter referred to. These were read to the Admiral by myself, and although very weak and positively ordered to abstain from all exciting topics, he expressed at once renewed surprise at the publication of his letter to Captain Wells and remarked that he feared you might think he intended to detract from the honors you had so gallantly won in Mobile Bay. It was then and almost daily afterward that he urged upon me to remind him, so soon as he was sufficiently restored, to "write a strong letter to Mullanay, expressive of his (my) admiration of his conduct at Mobile when he lost an arm, and assure him it was neither his (my) desire nor intention to deprive him of the great honor he had so gallantly won." I quote almost his exact words, as my memory was so frequently charged with this desired intention towards you, not a day passing without some reference to it, that I feel justified in giving them authoritatively. He added words to the effect that it would give him the greatest pleasure to testify to your conduct throughout that action, that he recalled the fact that you commanded the *Oneida* and *Galena*, and that as you were not wounded until towards the close of the battle, the credit of conducting those vessels through the dangers and trials of that brilliant naval action, undoubtedly belonged to you and would be accorded you in his letter.

Unfortunately the gallant Admiral sank gradually to rest from

that time and never again signed his name to any paper; but it affords me much pleasure to represent him after death by assuring you again of his high personal admiration of you and your heroic conduct at Mobile, and to repeat my own assertion, founded upon his own oft expressed wishes and intention, that had he lived you would have been placed in possession of a letter which would have proved a most valuable and highly prized heirloom in your family.

His feelings towards you were always of the most kindly character, and he never spoke of you in any other terms than those of unqualified admiration. Those who knew the brave old hero as I knew him, will readily attest the genial warmth of his heart and his horror of injustice towards a brother officer. He was very sensitive upon the score of *duty* (I have never known a person more so), and this, perhaps, made him less profuse in words and demonstrative in action than is considered advisable or politic for the sake of popularity, but this did not make him less prompt to render justice whenever his own testimony could secure it. I gladly close my letter, therefore, with the reassurance, founded upon my own personal knowledge, that had Admiral Farragut recovered his health he would have removed from your mind all impressions of a want of appreciation on his part of your gallant conduct and services in the battle of Mobile Bay.

I have no doubt Mrs. Farragut will confirm my statement. She resides at 113 E. 36th St., N. Y., and I am sure she will be glad to hear from you and do everything in her power to satisfy you of the correctness of my views and impressions.

I am, Admiral, very truly your friend,

JAS. BELLINTON MONTGOMERY.

TORPEDO RAMS AND GUNBOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In an article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April, 1879, I called attention to the advisability of building gunboats to "fight bows on." In that article I stated that "it does not seem probable to me, now that the ram is acknowledged to be such a great means of attack, that ships will ever again willingly lay their broadsides to the enemy." I again called attention to the same subject in a paper read before the Naval Institute on the U. S. S. *Alarm*. The advantages of this type of vessel when the *Alarm* was first designed, were not fully appreciated by even the more intelligent officers of the Service. Because her speed was not satisfactory she was condemned by many as an absolute failure. In the lecture before the Institute I tried to show that though the Fowler wheel did not give the desired speed, yet it was a step in the right direction that it did possess the steering facilities so much desired for gunboats intended to "fight bows on," and for torpedo boats.

The Mallory propeller, an improvement on this wheel, is now being fitted to the *Alarm*. Owing to unavoidable delays about the contract, a full trial of this patent has not been concluded. The recent trial of this propeller by the English Admiralty would seem, however, to warrant us in the conclusion that it will be a perfect success in torpedo boats, and probably in gunboats of 800 tons displacement, and capable of carrying one 35-ton gun, as can the *Alarm*. If such anticipations are found upon full trial to be sustained, I think we have exactly the type of gunboats needed for our Navy. The plans of the *Alarm* were several years ago forwarded by the British Attaché to the English Admiralty, and were more fully appreciated there than at home. The gunboats built in England for the Chinese government are a poor imitation of the *Alarm*; twin screws are substituted on them in place of the experimental Fowler wheel. Of course this is a substitute that has even been open to our own Government, provided we can get nothing better. Even in the *Polyphemus* we see many similar ideas as advanced in the *Alarm*, and now we hear that the Russian government is about to build ten vessels of composite build to carry one heavy gun, supplemented by Qalings and torpedoes exactly as on the *Alarm*. It is presumed they are also to be rams not unlike the *Alarm*.

In fact by the time everybody else has availed themselves of the good ideas developed in the *Alarm*, our own Service will begin to look at home for a suitable type of gunboat. That the gunboat is the first class of vessels which the Service should unite in recommending to the Department as proper to build, is, I think, beyond dispute. A defensive Navy is, of course, more important to the country than an offensive one.

Our coast is peculiarly adapted to the use of gunboats; they could retreat up the shallow rivers and bays when pursued by a superior force, and then at night, or in a fog, run out and deal a fatal blow, and again seek the protection afforded by shallow water. Besides, the idea of gunboats has always been a popular one with the Government of the United States; it is a policy that has been advocated by a large party ever since the time of Thomas Jefferson. Ten gunboats like the *Alarm* can be built and manned with the same money and men as one enormous iron-clad. Each carrying a gun, unitedly they would have nearly double the battery of a first class iron-clad; besides, each would be a ram and torpedo vessel. It would only be necessary to put four or five inches of armor on the bows of these vessels, as they would obtain invulnerability, not from the thickness of armor, but from the shape of the bows. This armor would protect the whole vessel, as they are designed to fight bows on at all times. The necessity of a propeller like the Mallory propeller, is apparent in these gunboats. This class of vessels should be known as torpedo rams. While all desire first rates for the Navy, I think it would be well to ask, at present, what we would be most likely to get? and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be easier to get an appropriation for twenty torpedo rams than for one first class iron-clad. Let us ask for what we can get and not ask for what we cannot get, and then go into the quirks because we are disappointed.

The country, both branches of Congress, and the Department are all alike anxious to build up a Navy commensurate with the wealth and population of the Republic, but it is extremely hard to find two naval men who will agree upon the kind of vessels first to be constructed. Individually, I favor nothing but composite ships of two classes—one of 800 tons displacement to carry one gun, to "fight bows on," to be known as torpedo rams, and one of a larger size for sea-going cruisers; both should be armed with the best of guns. While steam, the ram and torpedoes may change the

manner of fighting ships, and some times the two latter, like the cavalry and artillery of an army, may decide a battle; yet the main dependence to insure victory at sea must be the great guns, as is the infantry in engagements on shore.

R. M. G. BROWN,
U. S. S. ALARM, Sept. 1, 1880.

SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: To the over-slaughted lieutenants of the line, such articles as the one on the proposed irregular promotion of a captain of cavalry, which appeared in your paper August 31, are very amusing reading. There is an old homely proverb concerning the sauce to be served with web-footed birds of different gender, and which states that it should be of the same kind. This bitter sauce of irregular and unequal promotion has seasoned the fare of nine-tenths of the lieutenants of the line for years, but at the first "smell" of it the gentlemen of double bars are quick to say they do not like it, and to take steps to prevent its use. Take it quietly, gentlemen, or help us to gain an opportunity to refuse with you.

AUGUST 20, 1880.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In an article published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April, 1879, I called attention to the advisability of building gunboats to "fight bows on." In that article I stated that "it does not seem probable to me, now that the ram is acknowledged to be such a great means of attack, that ships will ever again willingly lay their broadsides to the enemy." I again called attention to the same subject in a paper read before the Naval Institute on the U. S. S. *Alarm*. The advantages of this type of vessel when the *Alarm* was first designed, were not fully appreciated by even the more intelligent officers of the Service. Because her speed was not satisfactory she was condemned by many as an absolute failure. In the lecture before the Institute I tried to show that though the Fowler wheel did not give the desired speed, yet it was a step in the right direction that it did possess the steering facilities so much desired for gunboats intended to "fight bows on," and for torpedo boats.

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CAPTAIN JOSEPH G. RAMSAY AND HIS BATTERY.

Something more than a year since Captain Ramsay was commanding Light Battery A of the 2d Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. One morning the Captain awoke to learn that Captain Peelington of his regiment, had been directed to take charge of the horse battery and that he (Capt. Ramsay) had been transferred to Battery M. Now, if there is any position that the artillery captain prizes it is that of the command of the light battery, and Captain Ramsay was mortified and shocked to find that his battery had been taken away from him without any cause being assigned for the act.

At that time the late General Barry was the Colonel of the 2d Artillery, and the transfer of Captain Peelington and Ramsay was made at his request addressed to General Sherman and without any reference to the Commander of the Division in which the battery was serving—General Hancock.

Captain Ramsay considered his removal from the command of the battery as illegal, unwarranted, and oppressive, but he made no efforts to obtain redress until May 14th, when he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, setting forth the facts and asking that the order removing him from his

battery might be revoked. This letter was referred to General Sherman, who endorsed upon it that when the number of light batteries was reduced to two in each regiment, Pennington and Ramsay were designated as the two to remain mounted, but that when the number of light batteries in each regiment was further reduced to one that Ramsay's was retained although Pennington was the senior in the regiment. General Sherman goes on to state that General Barry "repeatedly and rightfully represented in the matter that Pennington had suffered injustice, and finally that injustice was repaired. Pennington is the senior captain of his regiment and is the rightful captain of the light battery." And the General closes his endorsement with an expression of a hope that "the Secretary will not interfere in this case."

August 18, Captain Ramsay made a reply to the endorsement of General Sherman, in which he asked, why, in other regiments, the senior captain has not been considered as entitled to the command of the light battery; and he cited the case of Captain Sanger, who is the ninth captain in the 1st Artillery, and who was recently given the light battery of his regiment. If Captain Pennington is the *rightful* captain of the light battery of the 3d Artillery, why is not the senior captain of the 1st Artillery the rightful captain of the light battery of his regiment, etc., etc. Captain Ramsay goes on to state that personal dislike on the part of Gen. Barry was the cause of his transfer from the light battery.

We know nothing of the merits of this case except what is stated.

The Secretary of War, a few days previous to his departure with the President, referred the paper to Inspector General Marcy for his consideration and advice, but it will probably be some months before any further action is taken in the matter.

We will add here that all the statements of Captain Ramsay and his action in the matter has been made through an attorney—Senator Carpenter.

This, we believe, will militate against his case. The question will be asked why he chose to employ an attorney in a simple case of a request for the doing of justice to him. If there are any law points in the case, a respectful request to have them settled by the Attorney General would probably have been complied with.

Were we to give our opinion of this case, it would be to the effect that General Barry for personal reasons preferred that Captain Pennington should have the light battery of his regiment, and that he requested General Sherman to make the transfer of the captains. There is precedent for this, we think, in the case of Captain Sinclair, who was given the light battery of the 3d Artillery, which was taken away from Captain Ransom several years since. Whether it is lawful or not we cannot state, but we believe General Sherman will be sustained, although Captain Ramsay—or Senator Carpenter—may be considered as having the best of the argument.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1880.

OBEDIENCE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

To one of the letters included in the correspondence between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hancock, lately published, Gen. Hancock adds this postscript:

P. S.—Somebody, possibly Fry, has been writing on the subject of military discipline, etc., in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of this week. It is worth reading.

The article spoken of was one published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Jan. 30, 1877. It was written with the intention of informing officers of the Army and Navy as to their duties and responsibilities in view of a possible conflict of authority resulting from a disputed succession to the Presidency, and is of interest in connection with the correspondence in which it is referred to. It discussed the question as to what is meant by lawful orders, and to what extent officers are justified in disobeying an order, because, in their belief, it is illegal. Authorities are cited at some length to sustain the conclusions of the article, which are as follows:

Responsibility must attach to somebody for violation of law. There is a formidable array of authorities in support of the view that the *illegal* commands of a superior is not in the eye of the common law a justification for the unlawful act of a subordinate. But the rulings are generally coupled with explanations and reservations which greatly restrict their operation in practice. Then, again, there are arguments and authorities directly in support of the opposite view. Whether a command is lawful often depends on circumstances with which the superior is acquainted but of which the subordinate is ignorant. The limits of authority are not determined by written law. Whatever is necessary for the maintenance of military discipline falls within the scope of military authority. "The soldier forfeits that portion of his civil rights which would interfere with the discipline of the Army," says Burke. "He is bound," says Clode, "to obey and to give his personal service to the Crown under the punishments imposed upon him for disobedience by the Mutiny Act and Articles of War." No other obligation must be put in competition with this; neither parental authority, nor religious scruples, nor personal safety, nor pecuniary advantages from other service. All the duties of his life are, according to the theory of military obedience, absorbed in that one duty of obeying the commands of the officers set over him." By a principle inherent in the system, the subordinate position held by the person to whom a command is addressed, forbids the presumption that he may decide whether or not the thing commanded is necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The person who gives the command is recognized as the one who has the means of deciding as to its necessity, and to him attaches the responsibility of deciding correctly. Whatever the right to give an order may be, the right to disobey cannot be founded on the fact

that the thing commanded is not a usual or recognized subject of a military order; for circumstances in the knowledge of him who gives the command may bring within the sphere of military authority that to which it would not ordinarily extend. While members of the military and naval service are bound by a solemn oath to obey all lawful orders of their superiors, they are not sworn to disobey unlawful ones. Disobedience of unlawful orders is left entirely to the discretion of the actor in each particular case, subject to approval or punishment as may be subsequently adjudged. In all cases where there is the least doubt as to the lawfulness of orders, the moral obligation of the oath calls for obedience. Obedience to *unlawful* orders is often not only justifiable, but highly meritorious. This is shown by the readiness and unanimity with which indemnity laws are passed for the protection of those concerned, and by the public approval and favor sometimes shown to the most conspicuous actors in disobedience. The act of March 7, 1867, and the fame acquired by Gen. Dix for his order to shoot on the spot any man who attempted to haul down the American flag, are cases in point.

It is in consideration of the moral obligations of his oath, and of the requirements of that discipline without which the military service would not only fail in the purpose for which it is maintained, but would become a vexation to the community, a danger to the Government, and a menace to freedom, that the best authorities have expressed themselves so pointedly in support of rigid obedience.

The Constitution of the United States vests the President with certain executive functions, in the exercise of which he has absolute and unlimited discretion. Amongst the most important of these functions are those of commander-in-chief. They must necessarily be exercised through the medium of subordinates, to whom the same discretion extends, but their acts are, in such cases, *his acts*; their discretion, his discretion. (Pomeroy's Constitutional Law, p. 422.) When the President acts within the sphere of his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief, in the exercise of that absolute discretion which belongs to him, he acts in a *quasi* judicial capacity, and the subordinate cannot assume the power of disobeying his mandates on the ground of their illegality. The responsibility rests with him, and may be tested by impeachment.

As to this question of responsibility, it may, in brief, be said that the vindication of public justice and private rights does not make it necessary that both the person giving the order and the one obeying it should be held responsible. They would, except in a case of a flagrant violation of law, be satisfied if the responsibility be fixed with either the one or the other. Now, although as a general rule, a command cannot be pleaded as a defence for an illegal act, it is believed that a military command does not ordinarily come within the rule, because it is not reconcilable with the law of the land, which—as a protection to the people as much as for any other reason—makes implicit and unhesitating obedience the duty of the soldier. But it is reconcilable with this law, as well as a sufficient safeguard to the community and reasonable in itself, that the one who commands, rather than the involuntary agent, should be responsible.

"If one person makes use of another, who is a mere instrument, to do any act, the thing done is the act, not of him who is merely the instrument, but of the person who uses him as such instrument." (Slott v. Wilkes, 3 Barn. and Ald. 315.) "The justification of the soldier in obeying it (the order) would be, first, under the rule of the Common Law, that an inferior, in an ordinary criminal case, must be held justified in obeying the directions—not obviously improper or contrary to law—of a superior officer, that is, if the inferior acted honestly upon what he might not reasonably deem to be the effect of the orders of his superior; and, secondly, under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War." (Clode's Military Forces, Vol. II, p. 151. See also cases there cited.)

Except in its more important bearing upon the discipline of the Service, the question of obedience or disobedience is a personal one affecting the individual, citizen or soldier, and not the nation at large. If ever the liberties of this people are so far jeopardized as to rest upon disobedience of unlawful commands issued by superiors to their subordinates in our little Army, they will be already lost, whether the commands be obeyed or disobeyed.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—Circulars and blanks have been sent from the Adjutant-General's office to the officers detailed for duty in connection with educational institutions, requiring them to make detailed reports quarterly of the educational work they are doing, and the general condition of the institutions to which they are attached. Efforts are also making to readjust the details in accordance with the apportionment required by the Revised Statutes. This has been nearly accomplished; but one change remains yet to be made. Three States—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—are entitled to but one detail and have two. The States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are entitled to two and have but one. The detail at the University of Vermont at Burlington expires next June, and, if any institution in the three States last mentioned then desires a detail, another officer will not be sent to Burlington.

CANDAHAR was reached by Gen. Roberts Sept. 1, and an attack was to be made at once on Ayoob Khan, whose overtures to a negotiation were rejected. Gen. Gough with two cavalry regiments have arrived at Camp Robat, twenty miles from Candahar, and opened communication with Gen. Roberts by heliograph. General Phayre is expected at Candahar Sept. 4th. A new route for supplies has been discovered via Shapassund. Ayoob Khan is entrenched at Muera, in the valley of the Urgund-ab, with a line of retreat secured by a ford over the river at Khagraz.

FIVE Prussian officers of the general staff, comprising representatives of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and gendarmerie, with the sanction of the German government and the war office, have accepted appointments in the service of the Sultan.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

RIFLE CONTESTS IN MILITARY DIVISION OF PACIFIC.—From San Francisco our correspondent writes: To-day (Aug. 21), decided the third and final contest for the Division medal, and Creedmoor team. This event was announced to the many interested outsiders by the following invitation:

Major-General and Mrs. McDowell request the pleasure of company at the Presidio on Saturday, the 21st inst., between 9 a. m. and 12 m., to witness the contest for places on the Division team for Creedmoor, and the presentation of the Division Commander's Medal, at 12 m. Lunch at Black Point at 1:30 p. m.

Enclosed was a card giving the time the steamer *McPherson* and stages would meet guests from the city. Arriving at the Presidio wharf, firing was going on rapidly, the grounds being decorated with flags, officers and men anxiously awaiting the result of each shot. About 11 the firing was over, the scores taken to headquarters—till 12 m—the formation of parade, for announcement of results.

Line was formed in front of headquarters, the teams of the three departments in the centre, when orders were published as follows:

G. O. 6, HQMS. M. D. PACIFIC AND DEPT. OF CAL., Aug. 21, 1880.

The three days' contest at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to decide which of the Department prize winners would be entitled, under General Orders No. 1, 1879, to the Division prize, and who should constitute the Division team of twelve members, and two alternates, to be sent to the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, has terminated with the following result:

The Division prize winner is Private Edward C. Terry, Co. H, 4th Art., with the score of 264.

The Creedmoor team will consist of 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art.; Sergt. Peter Peterson, Co. F, 4th Art.; 1st Sergt. J. H. Sullivan, Co. G, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Quinan, 4th Art.; Private Edward C. Terry, Co. H, 4th Art.; Sergt. John Wilson, Co. M, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; Private Charles Bernard, Co. E, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Ennis, 4th Art.; Sergt. Fred. E. Preissler, Co. K, 21st Inf.; Sergt. H. Weisman, Co. A, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry E. Kingbury, 6th Cav.; Private George W. Dougherty, Co. M, 1st Cav.; Private C. A. Homau, Co. D, 21st Inf.

The Division Commander congratulates the assembled riflemen upon the improvement they have made in rifle practice since their arrival, and is glad to say their presence here has been not only a matter of great interest and satisfaction to the military, but likewise to all friends of the Army.

The average per cent. of their first three days practice was 74.73; the last three days it was 80.06.

The average per cent. of the twelve men constituting the team during the recent contest is 82.67, which is only 10-10ths less than that of the winning team in the annual contest at Creedmoor last year.

Whether or not the team now sent will bring back trophies from Creedmoor, they must remember their efforts will be watched from this Division with much interest, and they will be expected, as the important object of their visit, to compel the winning team in this year's contest to make a higher score than ever before, to the end that the best possible results of which military rifles are capable may be more nearly approached.

The Division Commander's medal, and the medal proffered by the General Commanding the 2d Brigade, National Guard of California, to the marksman distinguishing himself by making the highest score at 500 yards in the recent contests, will now be presented to Private Edward C. Terry, Co. H, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William R. Quinan, 4th Art.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

The officers and men to be decorated having marched to the front and centre, Miss McDowell, with Gen. Kelton, honored the recipients by fastening the medals—presenting three pins each—to enlisted men and one to Lieut. Wilson, 4th Artillery, for the best three days' score.

It is understood that by request of the team Gen. Kelton will go as captain, the coach to be designated will be either Lieut. Bontelle, 1st Cavalry, or Lieut. Ennis, 4th Artillery. The latter to-day made at 600 yards the following score: 5 5 5 4 4 5—53.

The specially invited ones—those in carriages and by the McPherson—proceeded to the quarters of Gen. McDowell. The latter are beautifully located at Black Point, and surrounded by trees and fine lawns. A ride through the sand hills without will show the immense work the General has done in thus reclaiming and beautifying what was as bad as a desert. The quarters themselves would be a credit in any city, and particularly so, considering the small amount they cost, the work being done in a great measure by prisoners from Alcatraz. The waxed floors for dancing, exquisite music, and a lunch to tempt the palate of an epicurean, made the happy termination of another of those days of pleasure, due to the genuine hospitality and graceful entertaining of the host and hostess.

The members of the Division of the Pacific team arrived at New York on Thursday evening under charge of Col. J. C. Kelton. The officers went to the Astor House, while the enlisted men were taken on board the steam tug *Atlantic* and given temporary quarters on Governor's Island.

TWENTIETH NEW YORK BATTALION (KINGSTON).—Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Tremper, commanding 20th Battalion, lately presented to the command a handsome badge for the encouragement of rifle practice. The conditions were open to all members of the battalion. State rifle, distances 200 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. The medal was shot for on the grounds of the Kingston Rifle Association, August 27, and after a most spirited competition was won by Sergt. C. Hume, of Co. B, on a score of 41 out of the possible 50. The following are the best scores of the day:

Sergt. C. Hume, Co. B.....	4443—19	5543—22	41
Sergt. Geo. Van Eeten, Co. B.....	25543—19	25344—18	37
Major A. Tanner.....	34444—19	45225—18	37
Sergt. A. Robinson, Co. F.....	44344—19	45223—16	35
Drum Major N. K. Archambault.....	43234—16	34245—18	34
Capt. J. E. Kraft, Co. H.....	45432—18	30204—9	27
Capt. W. S. Kenyon, Jr., I. B. P.	03424—13	32430—12	25

THE INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-STATE MATCHES.—It seems to be settled that while the State of New York may organize a team of volunteers to contest for these prizes, whatever team is selected will use the 50 calibre Remington rifle. This means, of course, that New York will not be the victor. Last year the Department of Rifle Practice sent a circular letter to the best shots in this State, asking whether in their opinion it was possible to use the State arm in these matches with any prospect of success. The answers were almost unanimous that at 500 yards as against the 45 calibre rifle the 50 calibre Remington was handicapped in seven shots at least two points per man, and at 600 even more; and that in case of a bad day or a heavy wind the handicap would be greater. It will therefore practically rest with the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and perhaps Connecticut, to contest with the Army teams for the Hilton shield, and to fight among themselves for the Soldier of Marathon. Considerable regret is expressed by the riflemen of the Army now at Creedmoor at the action of the State of New York in this matter. They consider that these matches have been of the greatest benefit in developing and improving the service rifle, and that they should continue to be shot by not only the best men but with the best military arm and ammunition that can be had. It is understood that the Department of Rifle Practice, in addition to having no funds to procure a 45

calibre rifle and ammunition, feel that the public demonstration of the inferiority of the 50 calibre service rifle, which will result from the defeat of New York, may be more beneficial than a high score with a rifle other than that with which the State troops are armed.

The following officers and enlisted men will form the team of twelve from the Regular Army of the United States to represent the Mil. Div. of Atlantic at the "International Military Match" to take place at Creedmoor, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 16, 1880: Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers; 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, 3d Art.; 1st Sergt. Dennis Geary, Battery D, 1st Art.; 1st Sergt. James Johnstone, Battery G, 3d Art.; Sergt. Benjamin Blue, Co. K, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Joseph Daly, Battery G, 1st Art.; Private James Welch, Battery A, 3d Art.; Private Thomas Wood, Battery G, 1st Art. The following are announced as alternates: 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art.; Sergt. James Campbell, Battery K, 3d Art.; Sergt. H. P. Barney, Battery G, 1st Art.; Sergt. Francis Bracken, Battery M, 1st Art. Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art., is designated as Captain of the team, and will be obeyed accordingly (S. O. 42, Aug. 30, M. D. A.)

Broad Arrow reports that an instructive rifle match took place at the ranges at Caterham recently: "Twelve men of the Guards, quartered at Caterham, armed with the Martini-Henry, competed with twelve members of the 2d Surrey Rifle Volunteers, three of whom used the Snider. The men were very well matched, and at 200 yards the contest was very keen, the Volunteers leading by one point. At 500 yards the Volunteers had gained twelve points more, but at 600 yards the tide began to turn. The three Sniders could not hold their own against the superior weapon, and the Guards made twenty-nine points more than the Volunteers, winning the match by sixteen points. The result was regarded by the officer in charge as conclusive of the superiority of the Martini-Henry for long-range shooting."

LIEUT. J. LESTER OSCOOD, Co. E, 1st regiment, Connecticut N. G., has perfected a reloading machine for military and sporting cartridges, which is the most complete we have ever seen. It is accurate and uniform, and dispenses entirely with the old methods of scooping and weighing out the charges, thereby avoiding the great variations in charges. The machine is positive, the charges being increased or diminished by means of a simple adjusting screw, while the grains are not pulverized or injured in compressing for the bullet. In short, the machine does all the accurate work of measuring powder, conveying into the shell and compressing it to the required depth for bullet, etc. Six hundred shells can be refilled ready to receive bullets in one hour, and if you cast your own bullets, shells can be refilled with 70 grams powder and 405 of lead at a cost not to exceed \$1.25 per hundred. The cost of the machine is \$35, and every company in the National Guard should possess one.

THE "Yates Dragoons," Separate Troop C, N. Y., Syracuse, will send a team to compete in the cavalry matches, Fall meeting National Rifle Association.

THE team of the 28th Separate Co. Infantry, Elmira, N. Y., will consist of Capt. Eugene Root, 1st Lieut. William A. Gorrie, 2d Lieut. Daniel M. Mackey, Sergt. David K. Bunnell, Sergt. Daniel B. Bush, Corp. Franklin H. Brink, Corp. Seymour A. Hosford, Privates George L. Markham, Thaddeus W. Myers, Henry B. Bradbury, Warren M. Colison, Delos J. Richardson.

BALD-GEN. J. A. SHAFER, General Inspector of Rifles, Practice, State of Illinois, has announced the presentation of three competitive prizes to the Illinois State Guard by the United States Cartridge Co., of Lowell, Mass.—one for each brigade. It is a gold badge, and is to be competed for by company teams of twenty men, to be won twice, not necessarily consecutively, before it can be withdrawn from competition. The shooting is to be off-hand, with the United States Cartridge Co.'s loaded cartridges at a distance of 200 yards, and the team making the highest aggregate in a possible 1,000 is to win the badge for 1880. The shooting must be done on or before Sept. 30.

At a meeting of the Naval Rifle Association the first shot was fired by Lady Colley, the rifle used being fastened to a stand and levelled at the target. A ribbon was attached to the trigger, and, although there was a mysterious whisper in the crowd—something about "blank cartridge," immediately after the shot the sign for a bull's-eye went up.

THE Creedmoor Scorer's Association will enjoy their first annual picnic and excursion at Hudson Grove, on Tuesday, Sept. 7.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE CONNECTICUT ENCAMPMENT.

THE 1st regiment, Col. Barbour; 3d regiment, Col. Tubbs, and two platoons Light Artillery, under Lieut. Lee, of the Brigade Connecticut National Guard, the whole under command of General Stephen R. Smith, encamped at Niantic, Monday, August 23, for one week's instruction in field movements and camp discipline. The camp grounds are the same as those used during the past two years, and were greatly improved on this occasion by the moving forward of the line of company tents which, though cutting off a small part of the parade ground, greatly increased the facilities of the officers and allowed of a more desirable space between the Headquarters and the mess tents. These grounds, which we have already described, are, perhaps, the most desirable in the State for the purpose; and as ex-Quartermaster General Greene, one of the State commissioners on permanent camp ground, was present during the week—this fact, was, however, not astonishing, for a Connecticut camp would not be complete without the genial general—we hope that Niantic will be the selected point for the State's annual encampments. Under the direction of General Wessells, quartermaster general of Connecticut, and the immediate supervision of Major Swan, assistant quartermaster general, the camp was laid out, and tents pitched, waterbutts sunk, cots and bedding provided, so that when the 3d regiment, which was the first to arrive, at about 10:30 A. M., on Monday morning, reached the ground, the command was at once enabled to take possession of its quarters on the extreme right of the field. The 1st regiment arrived about one hour later, followed by the battery. The general and staff were already in camp, and after allowing a three hours' rest in which the men might put their homes in order, Lieut. Col. Morgan, A. A. G., ordered assembly for guard mount. This ceremony was by Brigade, and being the first camp duty performed by the commands in two years was executed in a decidedly ragged manner. Companies were then formed, and about three-quarters of an hour spent in rudimentary drill, manual, and marching, the first day's work being concluded with a dress parade by regiment, the commands appearing in their new full dress, frock coats and helmets, ten companies, sixteen files. The work of both regiments was but of a medium quality, even the 1st regiment showing several decided blunders.

The regular routine was followed on Tuesday. The company drill showed that the men had settled down to earnest

work, while the morning inspection of the officer of the day proved that they were mindful of cleanliness, the camp and tents being in most satisfactory shape. In fact, during the week the policing of the camp was of the very best order. Both regiments held battalion drills during the morning, but the heat was excessive and the men suffered. The duty in the 1st regiment, particularly in the city companies, was fairly rendered, but in the 3d a lack of sufficient knowledge of tactics was easily discernible among the company officers. Colonel Tubbs informed us that over one-third of his officers were having their first experience in battalion drill, while fully one-half of his companies were commanded by new officers. The afternoon drills showed a marked improvement. The Brigade dress parade was rather a poor performance, owing to the blunders of the company officers of the 3d regiment, but as it was a camp of instruction every pains was taken to impart needed information, and errors were corrected on the spot. When the line was finally formed the ceremony was fairly completed.

THE THIRD DAY IN CAMP.

The heat during the night was intense, the men suffered, and at surgeon's call on Wednesday morning about 180 were on the sick list. Company drills were, however, held, the men most cheerfully responding to the drum calls for duty. Brigade guard was mounted, the ceremony being decidedly crude in the 3d regiment. As the day advanced the heat became almost unbearable, so General Smith ordered a suspension of battalion drills during the morning hours. This was found to be absolutely necessary, owing to the prostration of the men and the increasing sick list. About ten o'clock the several companies of the 1st regiment formed in their company streets in semi-underdresses and under charge of the sergeants marched to the Headquarters tent, and with a round of cheers testified their thanks for the leniency of General Smith. Officers and men suffered intensely with the heat during the morning, but about noon the atmosphere became dense and dark heavy clouds were driven up from the southeast. A storm was expected, yet so quickly did it travel that the men were not given time to test the security of the tents. It broke in a perfect hurricane of wind, with sleet and rain, and from the torrid heat of the morning the glass fell to the sixties, and the men shivered. The storm lasted for an hour and was a furious one, tearing up trees and fences in its flight, yet so well had the camp been pitched that not even a rope was loosened, the only damage being the completed destruction of three sutlers' tents. Major Swan, of the Quartermaster General's Department, was the "angel" of that hour, and had not his work been properly performed the camp would have been a scene of chaos. The rain poured in torrents and parts of the grounds were covered with miniature lakes and rivulets, yet so hot had been the weather of the previous days, that in two hours the ground was perfectly dry to the foot, while the grass would not have soiled the polish of a lady's shoe. The change of atmosphere was sudden and the men shivered, but through the foresight of Gen. Wessells, the men were protected, for the new State overcoats, ordered in case of such an emergency, were on hand. To say that the men were happy on the receipt of these coats, would not in part express their delight, for not only was the garment an immediate protection against the weather, but it is one of the best we have ever seen. The goods are a shade lighter than mazarine blue, of a finer and firmer texture than those of the Army, are well made, the capes being lined with heavy red flannel. They were manufactured by Boylan and Co., of New York city, and are immeasurably the superior of the great coats furnished the State of New York. It is needless to say that the Messrs. Boylan divided the honors for their splendid coats with Gen. Wessells, who ordered them, and Major Swan through whose care the tents remained intact. The men were as much delighted with their new overcoats as the boy with his first pair of boots, and as the weather of the afternoon permitted, they requested permission to parade in them during the afternoon, at the same time desiring to testify their gratitude to General Wessells by having him review them. The assembly was sounded at 4 P. M., and so anxious were the men for the parade, that nearly all the companies were formed ere the echoes of the call had died away. Every man but those on guard and in hospital was present for duty, and the ranks of both regiments were full, while not a single absentee was reported in the battery. The formation was good, and was simultaneous in the three commands. Colonel Morgan had established the markers of each regiment, and when adjutant's call was sounded the formation was made as by one regiment. It was most complete, and well deserved the applause of the spectators. The "present" was splendidly delivered, and during the inspection of the line, the command had seldom appeared to better advantage. The men were steady as rocks, their generally solid and steady appearance being made more prominent by the heavy overcoat, while the contrast of color, the cape with its red lining being thrown back, had a most pleasing effect to the eye. The passage was good, the marching distances and alignments being excellent, and we are sorry to have to record that but for the generally poor salutes, the review would have been of the very best. During the ceremony General Wessells was accompanied by the staff of General Smith, with the exception of his aides. All in all it was a first class ceremony, and the command has every reason to feel proud of its work. The duty of the day was closed with a dress parade by regiment, both commands appearing in full dress uniform. The formation of the 3d regiment showed a great improvement, also in manual of arms and steadiness, while the parade of the 1st was splendid, there being hardly a point to criticize, and yet by Col. Barbour and his officers it was pronounced deficient. The manual of arms was of the very best, while the steadiness of the men could not be improved upon. The day closed in a most unexpected manner. In the morning the men were, through the heat, sick and spiritless, the storm at one time threatening to destroy the camp and demoralize the command; yet in the afternoon, the men having, as it were, passed through fire, were cleansed, and showed bright and perfect, and acquitted themselves to their own and their officers' satisfaction. Seldom indeed has a day opened so inauspiciously closed with so satisfactory an ending, and General Smith and his command deserve a special compliment.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Thursday, August 26, opened clear and bright, and as the sounds of reveille ceased the men were in line in the company streets ready for even extra duty. The number of sick had materially decreased with the change of weather, and the company drills were well attended. The guard mount was excellent so far as the 1st regiment was considered, but in the 3d the lack of knowledge of officers was still painfully discernible. The ceremony as a whole was poor, in fact the worst of the week. At 10:30 A. M. the 1st regiment was exercised in skirmish movements, while the third was formed for inspection and muster. This formation was very tedious, but when completed the command presented an exceedingly handsome appearance. The review, both in line and passage, with the exception of a few salutes, was most commendable. During the inspection, however, many deficiencies were noted, mainly attributable to the want of experience of the company officers. The manual was good, while the conditions of arms, uniforms, and equipments were of the very

best. This regiment has already shown the benefit of its tour of camp duty. At 2 P. M. the 1st regiment paraded for inspection and muster, and from the formation to the close there were few points in the ceremonies of the occasion, that the most severe critic could cavil at. The company officers were well posted, the men prompt and obedient, while the condition of uniforms, etc., could hardly be improved upon. Major Clapp, of the brigade staff, conducted the inspections and musters. In the afternoon a brigade dress parade was executed, the best of the week, all the commands being on their mettle, and showing to the very best advantage. The manual was good, while the steadiness was worthy of special commendation.

The guard mount, by brigade, on Friday, was not a whit better than that on the previous days. The commanding officers were not spectators of this ceremony, and therefore could not witness the shortcomings of their officers, and so from day to day the same errors and blunders were committed without check. This ceremony is an important one, but was spoiled from the mere want of knowledge of the officers. Had the blunders of the first day been noted and a class formed for the instruction of junior officers, the miserable spectacle of Friday morning would not have been witnessed. The brigade and regimental commanders are to blame for this omission. Immediately after guard mount the 3d regiment was formed in full dress, for the purpose of escorting Governor Hubbard from the railroad depot to the camp. The formation was very slow, and at the "present" it was noticed that the colors were incorrectly drooped, and without correction. In the meanwhile the full duty of the day was being carried out by the 1st regiment, about one hour and a half being devoted to instruction in battalion movements. During this drill the changes of front were frequently executed, and although at the first the officers were decidedly glibly in giving commands, towards the close the movements were performed with rapidity and in good shape. The drill, as a whole, was a good one.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

This was Governor's day, and shortly after noon the spectators began to arrive, and when at 2 P. M. the drum sounded assembly for review, there were nearly six thousand people on the grounds. The regiments were formed in full uniform with white trousers, but the brigade formation was delayed by the tardiness of the battery. As this command is always one of the very first for all duty, the delinquency was most freely commented on. After the turning over of the command to Gen. Smith another long delay was experienced, it being found necessary for the Governor's Foot Guards, an independent State organization, which had arrived about noon, to exercise its prerogative of escorting the Governor to the point of review. This detachment was formed in four companies, single rank, the Governor, in a carriage, accompanied by his staff mounted, in the centre. The general appearance and marching of the guard was good, and after reaching the centre of the grounds the companies wheeled into line, completely shutting out the view of the line of spectators. Under the circumstances their advent was not received with much delight, and as during the review their discipline could hardly be called soldierly, the comments of the spectators were anything but pleasant or favorable. We would advise the Governor's Guards, horse and foot, to restrain their enthusiasm and allow the National Guard while in camp to furnish all necessary escorts to the commander-in-chief. There are certainly a sufficient number of occasions during the year, when the independent corps can parade in all its glory without infringing on the rights of the State troops. Such action would certainly create a much better feeling between both organizations.

The review in line was excellent, the deficiency being the failure of the bands to sound the "march" at the present. After wheeling into column the command passed in the following order: Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith and five staff, all saluting gracefully and in unison. 3d regiment, Col. Tubbs, with six staff, ten companies unequalized, step very slow, alignments good, but rear ranks not well closed up and salutes generally poor. 1st regiment, Col. Barbour, five staff, ten companies sixteen files in splendid shape, marching distances, alignments, and salutes of the very best. The distance between regiments was nearly twice too great. 1st 2d company in line, 1st regiment, made the best passage in the brigade, the left company being next. Lieutenant Lee's battery followed the infantry, passing in its usual commendable shape, and eliciting frequent applause from the spectators. At the close of the review the regiments were called upon to give an exhibition of their proficiency in battalion movements. The 3d regiment commenced with a skirmish drill. The battalion was deployed by numbers, two lines being used. The firing was kneeling and lying, and in the former it was plainly to be seen that the men had not been instructed in the manual, for few indeed assumed the correct position, the very large majority completely ignoring the knee rest. After rallying on the battalion the regiment delivered a series of volley fires, several of which were excellent. Movements by battalion were then taken up, an advance and retreat in line, formation of double column of fours and deploy by two movements all excellent. The formation of the double column was straggling and slow, but the deployment to the right and left was prompt and clean. A march in column of fours would have been good, but for the slowness of the step, caused by the tapping of a drum; the formation of line by two movements was marred for want of room. A repetition was an improvement, but the commandants of the right wing were slow to dress and order the support arms. The captains of the 3d should remember that companies when in line are designated numerically and not alphabetically. The drill, as a whole, though not without fault, was a vast improvement over the previous work of the regiment, and when it is considered that the several companies are scattered over two counties, and rarely assemble for battalion drill, the progress made during the week must be commended.

The drill of the 1st regiment was commenced with marchings by the flank in column of fours, with changes of direction by company, with on right into line from column of fours, double time. This manoeuvre was excellently rendered. The close column movements and deployments were well executed, officers and guides prompt and correct. In forming single rank much distance was lost: a march to the rear, single rank, was splendidly executed, after which wings were formed, and the firings taken up. The battalion was then advanced by wings, the first line, halting, lying down, and firing, the second line passing to the front and repeating the manoeuvre. The fire during this movement was of the very worst, for the colonel having failed to announce the fire by wing, company or file, the men fired at will at the command. After a few more battalion movements a rest was ordered, and the battery was brought into action. The firings, and repeated changes to the right, left, and rear were splendidly executed, and as Lieutenant Lee's command seemed to be a favorite with the spectators it was greeted with prolonged applause. The brigade was then formed with the battery in the centre, and repeated volleys delivered, the 3d regiment carrying off the honors of the volleys.

At 5 o'clock the brigade was formed in line of masses for dress parade, the bands being consolidated on the right. The men were remarkably steady, but the 1st regiment was decidedly the best in the execution of the manual. In the

3d regiment it was observed that the directions of par. 189, Tactics, were completely ignored. At the close of the brigade parade special dress parades were held in each regiment to close the ceremony of the day. The battery was inspected and mustered on Saturday morning, and by noon camp was struck, and the regiments departed for their homes. The returns present and absent in camp on Friday, Aug. 29, were as follows:

Organization.	Present.		Absent.		Absent.		
	Officer.	Men.	Total.	Officer.	Men.	Total.	
1st Regiment.	40	375	615	69	59	684	
3d Regiment.	39	517	556	2	78	78	634
1st Platt. Artillery.	2	34	36	3	39	39	
2d Platt. Artillery.	2	32	34	1	35	35	
Total.	85	1158	1241	2	149	151	1392

As a whole the week's camp was perhaps the most successful ever held in the State, officers and men showing every desire to improve the time in perfecting themselves in the duties of soldiers. Rifle practice was omitted this year, it being found that the details for class practice, and time consumed, seriously interfered with the routine. It was also observed that Brigade drills were dispensed with in order that regimental and company commanders might have all the time for the much required company and battalion drills. The principal fault of the week was the carelessness of sentries, especially in the 3d regiment. This is now, perhaps, the very weak spot in the Connecticut N. G., and we trust that during the winter company commanders will take up the matter and impress on the men the necessity of improvement.

Col. Roger Jones, Ass't. Inspector-General U. S. A., was in camp during the week, and though not taking an active part in the routine duties, greatly benefited the troops by his timely suggestions and quiet hints. He was regularly detailed to the camp by the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., and will make a full and detailed report of the Brigade's doings to the Adjutant-General.

It is intended next year to place the four regiments and battery in camp at the same time, and it is to be hoped that in future years this plan will be followed, as the duty learned in one week's camp is apt to be forgotten if not rehearsed inside of two years.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—In compliance with regimental orders the officers and men of this regiment assembled at their armory, Grand street, on Saturday, Aug. 28th, and, after the completion of the issue of all necessary equipments, the battalion was formed and route taken up for Staten Island Ferry, the march through Broadway being in column of fours. Upon reaching Stapleton a welcoming salute was fired by a volunteer squad of the 3d U. S. Artillery from Fort Wadsworth. The gun used was an old-fashioned one, and as no regular cartridges could be obtained, the piece was served with loose powder. Unfortunately a spark ignited the ammunition chest, and the volunteer gunners were sent to grass; no one was seriously hurt, however, but the salute came to an untimely end. The regiment were quickly embarked on a train and proceeded to New Dorp Station, where a detachment which had preceded the main body had pitched the camp. On arriving at "Camp Frederick Townsend" arms were stacked on the color line and the men dismissed in order to set their tents and houses in order. A guard was then formally mounted by Adjutant Misbach, Capt. Henry Storch, Co. I, officer of the day, Lieut. F. Young officer of the guard. "Camp Frederick Townsend" was pitched on what was formerly a race course, was properly laid out and consisted of 100 A tents, 20 wall tents and 2 hospital tents. The tents were, however, not floored. The camp was astir bright and early on Sunday morning, and after a good breakfast a battalion drill of 1½ hours duration was held, Col. Unbekant being the instructor, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Kraiger and Maj. Fahrig. At 10 A. M. Divine service was held, after which the men were dismissed until 4:30 P. M., at which time the companies were formed for review by Col. G. O. Ryder, Brigadier-General 2d Brigade. The ceremonies were commenced with a "dress parade," the formation being good and the steadiness excellent; but ere the "troop" had ceased and "retreat" sounded a terrible storm broke over the camp, and the soldiers, and reviewing party, Col. Ryder being accompanied by Capt. Walton, Withers and Wheeler, of the 9th regiment, were drenched. The men stood like veterans, not one flinching from the storm, the dress parade was completed and the review fully carried out before the command was dismissed. The rain continued during the night, and the men were compelled to sleep in their blankets on the water-soaked ground, few indeed having the luxury of cots or matresses, and, as stated, the tents were without floors. It rained nearly all day Monday, and though Col. Unbekant had the regiment formed for drill on several occasions, he was forced by the weather to abandon the project. Tuesday broke clear and bright, and in the early morning the men were turned out for company drill; after breakfast a battalion drill was indulged in, while, before breaking camp, the visitors, of whom a large number taking advantage of the pleasant weather invaded the camp grounds, were treated to a handsome dress parade. The regiment returned to New York in the afternoon. The 11th have been most particularly unfortunate in their tour of camp duty. Last year their three days were broken by repeated storms, and drills were held under many disadvantages. This year the command was at first denied transportation, and when was only obtained by the exertions of an influential politician. When Col. Unbekant announced that they would pay their own way Camp equipage was also at first refused.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—A detachment of this command, under Major Edward Duffy, paraded at Creedmoor, on Thursday, August 26, reaching the range shortly after 9 A. M. After the usual assignments of classes, targets, etc., and the issue of ammunition, the duty of the day was commenced on both fields, the 3d class 100 yards on the new range, and the 2d class 300 yards on the old field. The officers worked hard and earnestly in the endeavor to promote the men in the respective classes, and as the men were apt and exhibited a proper desire for advancement the result was most satisfactory. The practice was under the immediate direction of Captain J. J. Carton, regimental E. R. P., while Captain Albert L. David, acting Brigade L. R. P., maintained a general supervision. Seventy men shot in the 3d class, 100 and 150 yards, of whom thirty qualified, while of the seventy practicing in the 2d class, 300 and 400 yards, twenty were promoted. After lunch the men were given a chance to compete for the marksmanship's badge, 200 and 300 yards, those not entitled to shoot being squaddied and drilled in the manual of fire and volley firing. Of the thirty-six who shot for the State decoration thirteen secured the needed 50 per cent. of the score. At the completion of this practice, there being plenty of time on hand, the companies were assembled and marched to the 200 yards firing point for practice in mass at the long tur-

gets. Co. C was not permitted to practice, having but three men present. The firing by file was remarkably steady, Co. F showing the best percentage, 35 shots, 27 hits, 74 per cent., while Co. K is last with 45 shots, but 10 hits, and a percentage of 22. The battalion percentage was 59. In the volley firing Co. F again takes the lead with 30 hits out of 35 shots, 86 per cent., while Co. H hold last place with the 10 hits out of 30 shots. The battalion percentage was 51. The following is the record:

FILE FIRING—TWO HUNDRED YARDS.						
Organization.	Centres.			Total hits.	Tot. score.	Percent.
	No. shot.	No. hit.	Outers.			
Company A.	5	25	6	3	52	.56
Company B.	18	*90	15	15	141	.36
Company D.	6	30	5	8	15	.50
Company E.	5	25	7	1	15	.50
Company F.	7	*35	9	9	27	.74
Company G.	10	50	4	4	44	.44
Company H.	6	30	8	1	7	.23
Company I.	11	*55	8	3	17	.31
Company K.	9	*45	4	2	10	.22
Total.	77	385	60	54	568	.58

VOLLEY FIRING—TWO HUNDRED YARDS.						
Organization.	Centres.			Total hits.	Tot. score.	Percent.
	No. shot.	No. hit.	Outers.			
Company A.	5	25	4	9	16	.64
Company B.	18	*90	13	15	42	.55
Company D.	6	30	5	3	17	.50
Company E.	5	25	3	5	11	.44
Company F.	7	35	12	10	30	.86
Company G.	10	*50	8	3	19	.38
Company H.	6	30	5	0	10	.33
Company I.	11	*55	16	4	30	.54
Company K.	9	*45	9	10	22	.48
Total.	77	385	79	67	51	.51

* Cartridges not exploding 1, 2, 1, 4.
+ Cartridges not exploding 2, 1, 1.

The detachment returned by the 5:30 P. M. train, well satisfied with the day's duty.

ORIO.—The 3d regiment returned from its annual encampment of six days, Aug. 28. This regiment has almost completed a reorganization for a second term of five years. Companies A, B, and G having this year re-enlisted large numbers of their men. E is a new company, while F remains on its first term until spring. Lieut. Col. J. H. Horwood was in command, Col. Ulery, the regimental commander during the past five years, having been discharged for expiration of service. The camp named "Camp Thomas," in memory of Gen. George H. Thomas, was located near Tippecanoe City, in Miami County. Army rations were issued and in a short time an army meal was prepared for the companies at their own kitchens. Guard mounting and dress parade were held on the first day. These ceremonies showed that rust had gathered during the year past, while the large number of recruits with the regiment told upon the movements. Next day the regular order was carried out. There was steady improvement in the details of guard mounting, until on the last day, not a single point was neglected. Officers and men assisted in carrying the ceremony through without flaw. The drills, two each day, were carried out or replaced by squad drills, in the manual, however the drills in battalion movements were, now to many officers in the line, and resulted at first in failure and mistakes, yet much was accomplished in teaching officers, guides, and companies the movements, and the colonel was rewarded by a fair degree of success toward the close of the week. After Tuesday some practice was had in open country and in the woods at forming the battalion on right into line from column of fours, right front into line, forming line after a partial change of direction, double column of fours, and forming line to the front and on right into line; formation of column of companies, changing direction of the column, etc., etc. The drills during the week were marked by an improvement, and will impress the value of company movements during the winter. The companies were equalized for nearly all the drills of the week, and while this interfered somewhat with companies that had drilled under one officer for a year, in armories, it proved of much advantage in securing dependence upon commands without regard to the officer commanding them. The officers worked hard to secure smooth movements from mixed companies. The amount expended on this camp was certainly repaid in the benefit derived from these drills. On Wednesday Col. Smith, Asst. Adj. Gen., paid the regiment a visit, in company with Col. Ulery, Major Axline, 17th regiment, and Adj. Patterson, 4th regiment. On account of other duties the 3d was disposed of by a hasty "inspection of quarters," and the review and inspection turned over to Col. Ulery for next day. Muster occupied the forenoon of Thursday, review and inspection the afternoon. These ceremonies were completed with only the slightest errors shown. The passage was good and salutes well rendered. The wheels in changing direction, owing to the new men in front rank in companies E and G, were not equal to former efforts, yet there were no serious breaks in the files. The inspection showed the arms of the regiment in generally fair condition. The arms of Co. A were pronounced in as good condition as when received from the arsenal, excepting the wear from handling. At the muster on Thursday an aggregate of 342 was shown in two companies, E and G, making over 60 men each present. The regiment, if given one other good company (say the one now awaiting muster at Greenville), will number the same as during the first term with eight companies. No money has been wasted by the State upon the care of this regiment, and for the sake of its past history and present promising condition, it deserves care and thoughtful attention from headquarters. The 3d is one of the regiments that should be continued. Taken altogether the week's service resulted in good for the entire regiment, and the improvement in drill and discipline will be shown in the future meetings of the regiment. An important feature shown lately is the school for officers and non-com. officers, begun before the encampment; much good has resulted from these meetings and they will be continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The 2d Brigade camp is finished, and now all eyes are turned towards General Moore's command, that occupies the field on September 13. The 2d Brigade was pitched somewhat different from last year, having the tendency to look shallow from front to rear. The brigade guard, which was done away with last year, was revived this season, a good point. Gen. Richard Arnold, of Gen. Hancock's staff, arrived in camp on Tuesday and passed the week in camp, being quartered and entertained at Brigade Headquarters. Friday was Governor's day, and camp will be broken to-day about noon. The usual camp report will appear in the JOURNAL.

The daily tour of duty for the 1st Brigade will be as follows:

Drummer's call, 5:50 A. M.; reveille, 6 A. M.; assembly, roll call, 6:15 A. M.; surgeon's call, 6:40 A. M.; breakfast call, 7 A. M.; first sergeant's call, 8 A. M.; first call for guard mounting, 8:30 A. M.; second call for guard mounting, 9 A. M.; drill call, 10:15 A. M.; recall, 12 M.; dinner call, 12:30 P. M.; drill call, 2 P. M.; drummer's call, 4:50 P. M.; assembly, 5 P. M.; adjutant's call, dress parade, 5:10 P. M.; supper, 7 P. M.; drummer's call, 9:30 P. M.; tattoo, 9:45 P. M.; assembly, roll call, 10 P. M.; taps, 11 P. M. The whole brigade will be transported to Boston on Friday, the 17th inst., by rail, to participate in the "big" parade, and will return to camp at a late hour in the afternoon, stopping over night, and striking tents on the following day at noon. Thursday will be Governor's day, and the great visiting day of the camp.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Co. C (Phil. Kearny Guard), Capt. W. H. De Hart commanding, 3d regiment N. G. N. J., located at Elizabeth, will hold a fair under canvas from Sept. 6 to 11. One of the leading features will be the relic department. Various prizes will be voted for, among them a handsome sword, for which any officer of the National Guard will be an eligible candidate, excepting those of Company C. The tent will cover a space of 11,000 square feet, and the fair, in every way, will be a departure from the general order of entertainments of that description.

—BREVET BRIG.-GEN. HORATIO G. GIBSON, major 3d U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Wadsworth, has been detailed by the Secretary of War to be present at the encampment of the 4th and 5th Brigades, Pennsylvania N. G., at Braddock's.

—GOV. HEAD will review the New Hampshire troops at Camp Hooker, Concord, N. H., on Friday, Sept. 10. The troops will be encamped during Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10.

—THE Langston Guards, colored, Norfolk, Va., will visit Boston on Sept. 17, and take part in the 250th anniversary of the City of Boston. The officers of the company are John Gibson, captain; Henry W. Palmer, 1st lieutenant; Isaac S. Muller, 2d lieutenant.

—THE annual muster and inspection of the 49th New York, Auburn, has been indefinitely postponed by special orders from general headquarters. This most probably means disbandment of the regiment and organization of one or more separate companies infantry, an order has since been issued disbanding the regiment.

—THE Veterans 75th N. Y. Volunteers will hold their annual reunion at the Osborne House, Auburn, Sept. 5. The 75th was organized at Auburn, its companies being recruited in Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, and Wayne counties, it was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 26, 1861, for three years.

—THE 5th Battalion, Rhode Island, has made arrangements to visit Boston on Sept. 17. Paine Memorial Hall has been secured for quarters, and dinner will be served there either by some caterer of Boston or by one brought with the battalion. The battalion will reach Boston in the morning of the 17th, and will return home the same night.

—MR. MATTHEW ARBUCKLE, the cornet virtuoso, has been appointed Band Master 9th New York, vice Downing, deceased.

—THE sudden death of Adjutant Cyrus A. Hubbard, 13th New York, of typhoid fever, on Saturday, Aug. 23, has cast a gloom over his comrades in arms. He had only been in the 13th about a year, and was formerly a member of Co. G, 23d. He was elected 2d lieutenant Co. B, and within a few hours afterwards Col. Austin appointed him I. R. P. He made himself an energetic officer, and exhibited an anxiety to be right in everything. He was entirely unselfish—the interest of the regiment being his sole thought. Between the day of the return of the regiment from Rockaway and the following Monday, when the command was paid for its services, he busied himself with Col. Austin in perfecting the pay rolls, and when the men were paid he was present at the table assisting the Paymaster-General. In his untimely death the 13th loses a warm and unselfish friend and the National Guard a most competent officer. The funeral took place at Concord, Aug. 31, and was attended by Col. Austin, Lieut.-Col. Dillon, Surg. Olcott, Asst. Surg. Turbine, Capt. Thompson, I. R. P., and Ord. Surgt. D. F. Manning, the latter an old friend of deceased. The officers of the 13th decided in view of the sad event the visit to the camp of the 5th Mass. would be abandoned.

—ADJUTANT JAMES O. JOHNSON, 8th New York, has tendered the resignation of his office after nearly 25 years continuous service in the National Guard. He originally enlisted in the 8th and rose to the rank of captain of Co. A, February 6, 1861. After the riot duty of 1863 trouble arose between the Company and Regimental Headquarters, which culminated in the transfer of Capt. Johnson and his company to Co. H, 9th regiment. He remained in this position until 1867, when he resigned from the service, but in 1874 he returned to his first love and was appointed Adjutant of the 8th by Col. Scott. He has since fulfilled the arduous duties of his office to the satisfaction of his Colonel and every officer and man of the regiment. His services will be missed in the "Washington Grays."

—SEPARATE TROOP D, 5th New York Brigade, Brooklyn, will be reviewed by Brigadier-Gen. Christensen Thursday, Sept. 9, at 9:45 A. M. The ceremony will take place at the Municipal Building, after which the troop will enjoy a day of festivity.

—THE 23d New York, Brooklyn, will hold battalion drills at the armory, Clermont Avenue, as follows: Cos. A and B, Wednesday, Sept. 8; Cos. G, H, and K, Friday, Sept. 10; Cos. C and D, Monday, Sept. 13; Cos. E and F, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

—BATTERY K, 1st N. Y. Division, Major Augustus Hoelzle, will hold its annual picnic and summer-night festival at Wendl's Elm Park, Ninth avenue and Ninety-second street, Tuesday evening, Sept. 7.

—THE 71st New York will visit Tarrytown and participate in the "Andre" ceremonies, Sept. 23.

—SEPARATE TROOP A, 1st N. Y. Division, had its second tour of rifle practice at Creedmoor Aug. 27; 5 qualified in the 3d class and 1 in the 2d. The following won marksmen's badges: Lieut. Charles Moser, 3d; Corp. John Wenglein, 2d; Sergt. Chas. A. Nagel, 2d; 2d Lieut. Ernst Zobel, Corp. Chas. Stocky, 2d; Sergt. Henry Herrmann, Corp. Joseph Klein, Corp. Martin Hoeflich, Frederick Stang, 2d.

—FIRST LIEUT. SAMUEL G. BLAKELY, has been elected Captain Co. G, 71st New York, vice Webber, promoted Lieut.-Col. 5th regiment.

—CO. H, 10th regiment, Mass. Volunteers, will hold their annual reunion on the agricultural grounds in Charlemont, Mass., Sept. 14 and 15, with a moonlight picnic in the evening of the second day.

—PRIVATE JOHN G. BUCHAN, Co. E, and Charles Graham, Co. G, 23d New York, having been expelled for neglect of duty, the action of the companies has been approved in regimental orders.

—THE 12th New York will visit Lloyd's Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 28, for a day's field duty in skirmish drill. The command will leave New York at 7:30 A. M. on the steamer Blackbird, and will reach the grounds shortly after

10 o'clock. Drill by company will be held in the forenoon, and after dinner the battalion will be divided into wings and a sham battle will be fought. The regiment will return about 7 p.m.

WHEN General Molineux, commanding 11th New York Brigade, found that the intended field day between his brigade and the 1st N.Y. was off, he announced that an independent field day, same as last year, would be held. This however, had to give way to the proposed 2d Division field day; and now the division parade and drill is off, the 11th Brigade left out in the cold. There is, however, plenty of time ere the snow falls, and the brigade field day may yet take place.

The 47th New York will visit Creedmoor for second general practice, Monday, Sept. 27.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy storm of wind and rain, Monday, Aug. 30, twenty-four men of Sep. Troop D, nine of Sep. Troop G, 10 of Gatling Battery N, N.G.S.N.Y., paraded to Creedmoor for rifle practice, under the supervision of Col. H. S. Jewell, Division L.R.P. In the 3d class Troop D had 13 practicing, 4 of whom qualified; G had 7, all qualified; Gatling Battery 10, of whom but 4 succeeded in obtaining the required score. In the 2d class Troop D 2 out of 6; Troop G 2 out of 6, and the Battery 3 out of 5. For the marksmen's decoration Troop D qualified 13 out of 16; Troop G 6, the total competing, and the Battery 6 out of 7. In the afternoon the troops and battery practiced firing in mass, securing the following scores and percentages:

Company.	Number	Bullseyes	Outers	For.	Score..	Total	Percentage
Troop D, 5th Brig.							
By File.....	22	110	13	12	9	84	131
Volley.....	22	110	13	16	9	38	147
Troop G, 11th Brig.							
By File.....	8	40	19	14	9	40	164
Volley.....	8	40	15	5	8	28	111
Gatling Battery N.							
By File.....	16	80	13	10	5	28	115
Volley.....	16	80	19	14	1	34	153
							43

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. N. C. asks "if a person can purchase a commission in the English Army at the present day." ANSWER.—No. The purchase of commissions was abolished by Royal Warrant some time ago.

R. V. D. G. asks: "Can a non-commissioned officer who has once been examined before a board of officers for a commission and found deficient, be examined a second time after a lapse of one year, provided he is recommended for such re-examination by his company and regimental commanders?" ANSWER.—There are no orders forbidding such re-examination.

A TEACHER asks: "What has become of a bill, having for its object the promotion of school teachers in the Army to rank and pay of commissioned sergeants? Is it still in the hands of the Senate? I think much is needed, that a teacher will belong to the post, and not liable to be ordered into the field with the company to which he belongs, in which event the men of the other companies at the post are interrupted and hindered in their studies?" ANSWER.—No action was taken by Congress on the proposition to organize a corps of teachers. We understand that at present while a teacher is not authorized by law, he is, like the company clerk, recognized, while no provision is made by law for such persons.

MANY READERS ask: Will you be kind enough to inform us through your columns (the Army and Navy Journal) in our Bibles (here on military matters), if an infantry company or any company, is entitled to have a company clerk? Is it the 1st sergeant of a company supposed to be company clerk of his own company since the reorganization of the Army (1872)? Are there any orders in relation to this matter? All that we know here is that company clerks are not carried on the master rolls as such. Ans.—The necessity for a man to do the clerical work of a company has always been admitted, and it has been the custom since the organization of our Army to designate an enlisted man of the company for such duty. The 1st sergeant is not expected to do the clerical work of the company. There are but few 1st sergeants who are good clerks, and some of the best 1st sergeants we have ever had in the Army could neither read nor write. An old sergeant of the 2d Infantry had been the 1st sergeant of his company for more than twenty years. He died in Mexico and the whole regiment attended his funeral. He could neither read nor write, and all his details were kept in his head or by signs which he well understood. Sergeant Preston, of the 6th Infantry, was 1st sergeant for many years and afterwards ordnance sergeant, and he could neither read nor write. But these two 1st sergeants were thorough soldiers, excellent disciplinarians, and among the best of men.

A READER asks: 1. In what month are the cadets at Annapolis

paid? 2. Are they paid by the quarter or by the year? Ans.—1. Cadets get along on \$250 at the Academy, sending the balance home? 2. Can an officer rise to be admiral, as the Navy now stands, and if not, how high can he get? Ans.—1. Cadets are allowed one dollar a month for spending money, unless they get too many deserters, when they are allowed nothing, by way of punishment. 2. Are paid by the year, \$300. 3. Can a midshipman be allowed to draw books and clothing, which is charged to them, and the remainder paid them on the completion of their course. 4 and 5. Depends entirely upon circumstances. Would be born to good luck certainly if he ever reached the grade of Admiral. No one can tell how high in the Service he can get, depends upon his own behavior, war, etc., etc.

CONSTANT RADER.—R. E. Griffin, U.S.N., is at present on board the *Albatross* at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NIGHT GUARD, PENNSYLVANIA, writes: A private at the Brigade Headquarters guard tent is brought by the corporal of the guard to brigade surgeon seriously sick. The surgeon orders officer of the guard to send patient immediately to his quarters, as the case was urgent, and afterwards informs officer of the day. Was this correct, or from whom should the authority come to relieve the man from duty? ANSWER.—The surgeon was correct under the circumstances. A man's life should not be endangered by technicalities.

F. WASHINGTON, D.C., writes: You will very much oblige me if you will answer the following questions: 1. Is there such a thing published anywhere as a 1st Sergeant's Guide to Upson's Tactics, referring to his particular duties? 2. By what process does the 1st sergeant divide a company into platoons? Upson's Tactics says nothing about how a 1st sergeant shall count four and what is all. Ans.—1. We know of no such book. 2. The company is divided as nearly as possible into two equal parts, the division falling between two fours. See paragraph 174, Tactics.

Co. G, 23d INFANTRY, NEW CASTLENTON, I.T., asks: 1. Is it proper for the sentinel in front of the guard house to "turn out the guard" when the guard is already formed? 2. If the old officer of the day does not make his appearance at the guard house immediately after guard mount, will the new officer of the day be entitled to present arms from both guards? ANSWER.—1. The sentinel when he sees an officer entitled to compliment approach must call "turn out the guard," and announce who approaches. 2. Your question is merely supposititious. Guards would naturally salute officers of the day.

MAJOR FARNDALE, R.V., asks: 1. During inspection of battalions does the inspector pass in front and rear of commissioned officers?

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such rank and file closers, in inspecting open column? Tactics indeed. 3. At stock arms, single rank, is the command "lay on loose pieces" given? If not, when do file closers place guns on stock? 4. In a late number of your paper a lieutenant of the Chickasaw Guard, Memphis, Tenn., was criticised for "not presenting sword at inspection." Please refer to paragraph in Tactics requiring it. 5. Can position of charge bayonets be taken from "arms port"? Tactics is silent on subject. Answer.—1. The inspecting officer merely passes around the column and does not make a minute inspection of company officers, rank, and file closers, until after the inspection of the open column. 2. The command "lay on loose pieces" is given same as in par. 116, Tactics. 3. The criticism was an inadvertence. There is no authority for the lieutenant's bringing his sword to inspection. 4. and 5 were answered in the JOURNAL Aug. 14. 6. The movement is considered a correct one, and frequently executed. Gen. Upton's address is Willow Brook, Auburn, N. Y.

McG. asks: How to proceed to obtain a transfer from the U. S. Infantry to the Artillery arm? Answer.—Apply through your company commander to the Adjutant-General of the Army. But transfers from one arm of the Service to another are not looked upon with much favor at the War Department.

New York: Is the 25th or 31st Districts vacant this year at the Naval Academy, and, if so, how long will they remain open? Answer.—25th is vacant and will remain so until the member fills it. The list is filled.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The United Service Gazette expresses its astonishment at the rejection by the British War Department of an offer made by Lieut.-Col. Hope, V. C., and Gen. Ripley, of the United States, to construct two hundred breech-loading guns for the Royal navy, at a saving of 80 per cent. in the weight of the gun, and 60 per cent. in the cost, and to submit to any conditions of trial which may be imposed, payment to be made only when the certificate as to the fulfilment of the required conditions had been granted by the recognised officials, the entire risk to rest with the inventors. This means furnishing for \$19,000 a gun producing results superior to the "Woolwich Infant" costing \$40,000. Further advantages were also advanced, viz., a saving of 90 per cent. in the time of construction; also in cost of ammunition, rapidity of fire, higher initial velocity, greater range, accuracy, and penetration, and a flatter trajectory.

Sir Wm. Palliser created quite an excitement in the British Commons recently by an impassioned speech in which he implored the government not to withdraw the British troops from Cabul for the present; warning and adjuring Ministers to consider the awful responsibility of pursuing a course which he believed to be in direct defiance of the art and experience of war.

The Russian Minister of Marine has given orders to sell by auction the three-decker *Retsizan*, the last survivor of the Russian wooden ships of the line.

In France the cuirass has recently been laid aside in six out of the twelve regiments which formerly wore it, and it is believed that before long it will be abolished altogether in the German army.

No candidate for a commission in the Swedish army can be accepted without he possesses a gymnastic certificate.

The United Service Gazette says: The reported picking up of the figure-head of the *Atalanta* by the *Girl of Devon* need not have caused any conjecture as to identity had it been known that the figure-heads of our

ships of war are carved in separate pieces, and then built together. Under such conditions, it would be impossible for the figure-head alone to become detached without a portion of the stem being also picked up, and it would be most improbable that a figure-head so built would remain intact if the ship's bows came into collision with any substance.

The German Admiralty, it is stated by the *Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung*, has decided that all the armored corvettes of the German navy, the *Sachsen*, *Baiern*, *Wurtemberg*, and *Baden*, shall be fitted with apparatus for discharging locomotive torpedoes below the surface of the water. The *Prinz Adalbert*, one of the new unarmored spar-decked corvettes of the German fleet, and the *Ariadne*, a flush-decked corvette, are already provided with the apparatus; and the ironclad frigates *Friedrich Karl* and *Kronprinz*, as well as the screw-corvettes *Vineta* and *Luisa* are also to be fitted with it during the course of the present financial year.

MEASURES are to be taken to guard Cherbourg against a possible attack from torpedo vessels, to which it is exposed.

ROUMANIA is contracting for 20,000,000 ball cartridges, 200 for each of the 100,000 men she can put in the first line, in case of war. The orders will probably be divided among three firms, so as to ensure a speedy delivery.

In consequence of the defeat of Gen. Burrows, the St. Petersburg press is very busy discussing the relations of England and Russia in Central Asia. A British advance upon Herat is regarded as a necessity, especially as it is argued that such a step would demand compensation to Russia in the direction of Merv and even Persia.

The French fleet which assembled at Cherbourg on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Republic comprised six of the largest and most powerful ironclads in commission. From *Galignani* we learn that the names of the vessels were the *Colbert*, *Friedland*, and *Gaulois*, composing the first division of the fleet, and the *Suffren*, *Revere*, *Surveillante*, forming the second division.

ACCORDING to the Tashkend *Turkestan Gazette* numerous Englishmen are engaged in organizing the Chinese troops in Kashgarria. These are said to be no employees of the Chinese government, but foreign emissaries who pay, rather than are paid. By "Englishmen" are probably meant European and American adventurers of all nationalities.

FLOATING docks on the Maximoff principle, which admits of their being taken to pieces and conveyed in fragments, are, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, now being built for the account of the Russian government both in England and in America. The docks are intended for the harbor of Vladivostok.

The *Enchantress*, with Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, controller of the navy; Admiral Ryder, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; and other naval officers arrived at Cherbourg on the 8th August to greet President Grévy in the name of Queen Victoria, and attended the manœuvres of the French fleet. On the following day

the three Presidents, MM. Grévy, Say, and Gambetta officially inspected the fleet; the men manned yards, and were kept aloft throughout the visit, which lasted for nearly three hours.

No. 3, Company 44, Battalion of (Canadian) Volunteers, in camp at Clifton, Ontario, indulged in a little mutiny Aug. 30, insufficiency of pay being the alleged cause. The ringleaders—two corporals—were promptly arrested.

MR. H. H. CARTER, of 3 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., who supplies stationery to the Army, is the agent for the perfected Stylographic pen which he announces "as the original and only genuine pen, protected by the thirteen patents, with solid ends, great ink capacity, permanent needle adjustment, breech-loading preventable, separable point, non-corrosive nickel silver point, snap gun cleaner, automatic needle adjustment, great durability; new styles, maximum, little giant, vest giant, cord and ring for all styles." Army and Navy officers and post traders, etc., are especially commanded to give this "perfect" pen a trial.

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MARRIED.

DALE—HAINES.—Passed Assist-Surgeon FRANK C. DALE, of the U. S. N., to Miss FRANCES HAINES, by Friends ceremony, on Aug. 28, at four o'clock, in the presence of Judge Kirby, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Haines, on North Tenth street, Richmond, Ind.

POND—MCHENRY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. H. Platt, D. D., LL.D., Rector of Grace Church, Ensign CHAS. F. POND, I. S. N., to EMMA, youngest daughter of Judge John McHenry. No cards. New York and Connecticut papers please copy.

DIED.

CARLETON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut. E. K. Moore, U. S. Navy, at Santa Barbara, Cal., SOPHIA W., widow of the late James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, aged fifty years and three months.

PARK—At Fort Brady, Michigan, August 27, 1880, WILLIAM McCOOK PARK, son of Col. J. B. and Mrs. Nellie F. Parks, aged 11 years and 5 months.

WARD.—At Newport, Rhode Island, Sept. 2, IRVING FRANKLIN WARD, only son of Master Aaron Ward, U. S. Navy, and Annie Willis Ward, aged three years and six months. Funeral from St. Stephen's Catholic Church, New York, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock.

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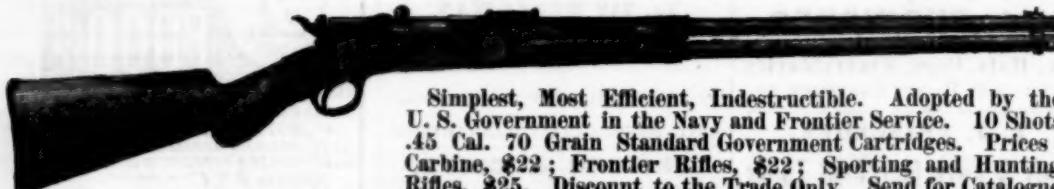


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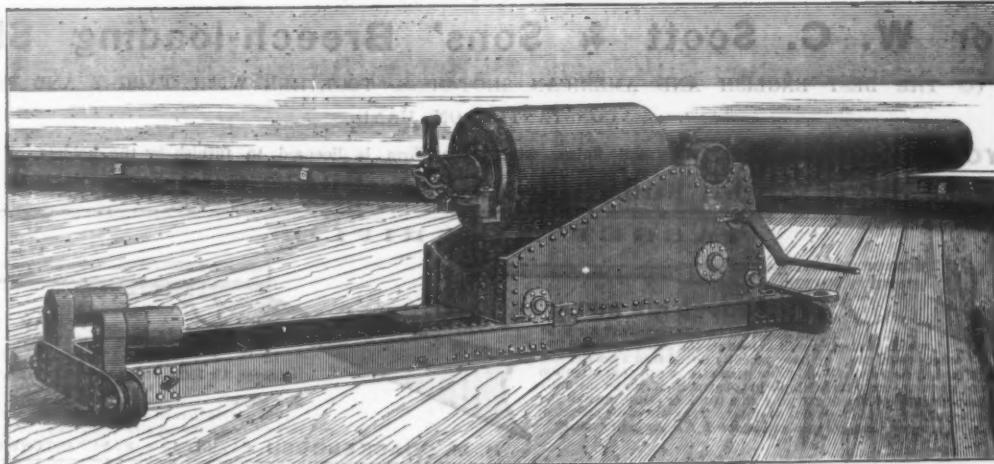
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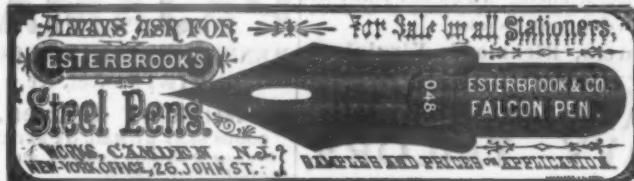
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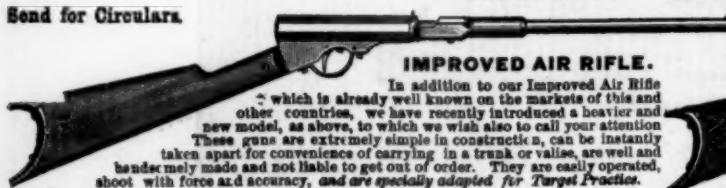
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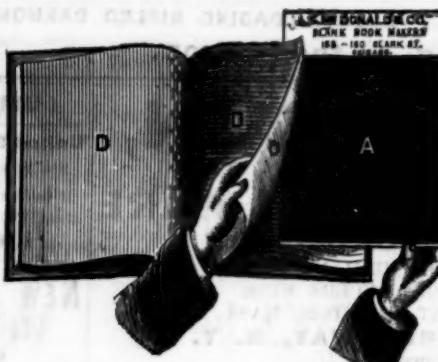
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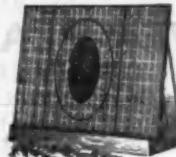
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